

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4390.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1911.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

The LIBRARY will be CLOSED from DECEMBER 19, 1911, for cleaning, re-lighting, and general renovation. It is anticipated that the Library will be REOPENED on JANUARY 22, 1912.

CECIL HAROURT SMITH, Director and Secretary.

Victoria and Albert Museum, December 5, 1911.

Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS BEFORE EASTER, 1912.

A CHRISTMAS COURSE OF ILLUSTRATED LECTURES (ADAPTED TO A JUVENILE AUDITORY).

P. CHALMERS MITCHELL, Esq., LL.D. D.Sc. F.R.S.—Course of SIX LECTURES ON "The Chemistry of the Atmosphere." On DECEMBER 28 (THURSDAY), Dec. 29, 1911 (SATURDAY), Jan. 2 (TUESDAY), Jan. 4 (THURSDAY), Jan. 6 (SATURDAY), Jan. 9, 1912 (TUESDAY), at 3 o'clock.

TUESDAYS.

Prof. WILLIAM BATESON, F.R.S. Fullerian Professor of Physiology, R.I.—SIX LECTURES ON "The Study of Genetics." On TUESDAYS, Jan. 16, 23, 30, Feb. 6, 13, 20, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. ERNST H. POHLER, Ph.D.—SIX LECTURES ON "Optical Determination of Stress and Some Applications to Engineering Problems." On TUESDAYS, Feb. 27, March 5, at 3 o'clock.

THOMAS RICE HOLMES, Esq., Litt. D.—THREE LECTURES ON "Ancient Britain." On TUESDAYS, March 12, 19, 26, at 3 o'clock.

THURSDAYS.

Prof. A. W. BICKERTON.—TWO LECTURES on "The New Astronomy." On THURSDAYS, Jan. 18, 25, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. A. M. WORTHINGTON, C.B. F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES on "The Phenomena of Splashes" (Experimentally Illustrated). On THURSDAYS, Feb. 1, 8, at 3 o'clock.

M. H. SPIELMANN, Esq., F.R.A.—TWO LECTURES on "The Poetry of Shakespeare." On THURSDAYS, Feb. 15, 22, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. CHARLES OMAN, LL.D. F.R.A.—THREE LECTURES on "Wellington's Army." On THURSDAYS, Feb. 22, March 7, 14, at 3 o'clock.

J. A. DIXON, Esq., M.D. F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES on "Dimorphism in Butterflies": 1. Seasonal Dimorphism; 2. Sexual Dimorphism. On THURSDAYS, March 21, 28, at 3 o'clock.

SATURDAYS.

Rev. JOHN ROSOPE.—TWO LECTURES on "The Bayoro: A Faun of People of Uganda." 1. The Many Customs; 2. Birth and Death Customs. On SATURDAYS, Jan. 20, 27, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. ALEXANDER C. MACKENZIE, Mus. Doc. D.C.L.—THREE LECTURES on 1. "Russian Music of To-Day" (with the kind assistance of the Hans Wessely Quartet; 2 and 3. "Franz Liszt (Contemporary), with musical illustrations. On SATURDAYS, Feb. 3, 10, 17, 24, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. SIR J. J. THOMSON, LL.D. D.Sc. F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy, L.L.—SIX LECTURES on "Molecular Physics." On SATURDAYS, Feb. 24, March 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, at 3 o'clock.

Subscription (to Non-Members) to all Courses of Lectures extending from Christmas to Midsummer, Two Guineas. Subscription to a single Lecture or to a Course of Lectures, according to the length of the course. Tickets issued daily at the Institution, or sent by post on receipt of Cheque or Post-Office Order.

Members may purchase not less than Three Single Lecture Tickets available for any Afternoon Lecture, for Half-a-Guinea.

The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will begin on JANUARY 19, at 8 p.m. when Prof. Sir JAMES DEWAR will give a Discourse on "Heat Problems." Successive Discourses will probably be given by Prof. B. HOPKINSON, Dr. J. MACKENZIE DAVIDSON, Mr. J. A. BROWN, Mr. G. E. B. ELPHINSTONE, Mr. J. S. LOCKYER, Dr. S. W. WARD (Master of Peterhouse), Mr. F. SODDY, Prof. D'ARCY W. THOMPSON, Prof. Sir J. J. THOMSON, and other gentlemen. To these Meetings Members and their Friends only are admitted.

Members are entitled to attend all Lectures delivered in the Institution, the Libraries, and the Friday Evening Meetings, and half price tickets for the Lectures at a reduced charge.

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

BRITISH MUSEUM AND VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

LECTURES.

Mr. BANISTER FLETCHER, F.R.I.B.A., will continue his Course of University Extension Lectures on "Ancient Architecture" at the BRITISH MUSEUM (by permission of the Trustees), dealing with the Roman, Early Christian, and Byzantine styles, on TUESDAY, January 9, at 4.30 p.m.

He will also continue his Course on "Renaissance Architecture" at the VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM (by permission of the Board of Education), embracing the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, on TUESDAY, January 9, at 5 p.m. Both Courses of Lectures are fully illustrated with Lantern Views, and the Exhibits in the Museums visited and explained by the Lecturer at the end of each discourse.

Particulars from the Hon. Sec., Miss CLAIRE GAUDET, 120, Guy's Walk, Chelsea.

Societies.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—The NEXT

EVENING MEETING will be held at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, December 20, at 8 p.m. The programme will be: "Telling the Rosary in East and West" (with rosaries and lanterns); Mr. A. R. WRIGHT;

and an address on "Mediaeval Literature," by Mr. T. C. HODSON.

F. A. MILNE, Secretary.

11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., December 8, 1911.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

An ORDINARY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY, December 21, at 5 p.m. in the SOCIETY'S ROOMS, when a Paper will be read by Prof. SZELEGOWSKI (Lemberg) and Mr. N. S. B. GRAS (Harvard) on "The Ecclesiastical Company in Prussia."

H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Secretary.

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The various "Pension Funds" have been established for the benefit of the various existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

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NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—THE ATHENÆUM for DECEMBER 23 will be published on THURSDAY NEXT, December 21, at 2 p.m. The latest time for receiving Advertisements for this issue will be 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY afternoon.

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Application must be sent in before DECEMBER 31.

Full particulars and a copy of the Scheme of the Charity Commissioners under which the School is regulated (the latter price 1s.) may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

JOHN W. GREENE, Solicitor, Clerk to the Governors, 22, Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, December, 1911.

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LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., October 13, 1911.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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By Order of the Committee.
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., Dec. 11, 1911.

BOROUGH OF SWINDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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LITERATURE

The Future of England. By the Hon. George Peel. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. PEEL works on broad lines. This volume of 225 pages aims at nothing less than an examination of the main problems before the country, and an attempt at their solution. Perhaps Mr. Peel would say that he does not attempt to solve them—that he only shows how they probably will be solved. But, in our view, the two things are one. His outlook on the future is hopeful, and involves that kind of prophecy the mere statement of which tends to its own fulfilment. In fact, his solutions are such as nearly all people of Liberal nature and education would desire. There is nothing startling about them, nothing very new. They are carefully moderate and sane—so moderate that, to the more impatient order of reformers, the value of the book may seem to lie rather in the statement of immediate problems than in the forecast of what may come.

We are shown the country's present condition and difficulties as in a vision. Standing on Parliament Hill (for which Mr. Peel, we think without malice, keeps its almost-forgotten name of Traitors' Hill), the author gazes down upon London, and in each chapter imagines the day a little further spent. He might as well have denied himself that picturesque bit of machinery, for it is of no importance to the book; he merely uses it to obtain a prospect, as it were, of present conditions. Thus gazing from his Northern Height, he asks himself what has given our city

and country their peculiar distinction, and what are the dangers and difficulties now before us. He finds our distinction, not in wealth, nor in religion, nor in arms, still less in attractive charm. He finds it in our resistance to two forces, always verging on the tyrannous, and seeking to oppress us all—the one exercised by man over his fellows, the other exercised by nature over man. Our distinction lies, first, in the assertion of individual freedom (especially in our refusal of the State's old claim to control religion); secondly, in our industrialism. "The fighters," says Mr. Peel, "who had repelled the State's attack upon their religious, necessarily gained their civil, independence." There follows as fine a definition of freedom as we know:—

"Liberty is that spirit which, in politics, repudiates absolutism, respects the minority, and weighs the protest of a single conscience with care; which, in jurisprudence, favours the common, limits the canon, and rejects the civil, law, suspecting those iron maxims to be the weapons of imperial wrong; that spirit which, in the judgment seat, assumes innocence and gives the benefit of the doubt; which, in social life, sides with weakness against strength, with the outcast against the oppressor; and which, in all conflicts of authority against reason, inclines to follow the inner guide."

By an original piece of analysis, Mr. Peel derives our industrial power from our assertion of this freedom. After shaking man's authority, he says, every Englishman became aware that he had attained the stature and the rights of manhood. "This liberated a force among us which in its practical result had till then no parallel in the world." Men turned to conquering nature, and shook nature's authority in like manner. Free England founded industrialism, and with the mention of industrialism we enter upon the first of the three main issues that Mr. Peel sees immediately before the country. In very interesting chapters he "poses the social question." He traces the history of labour for the last century, especially in its recent rapid stages through what he calls Trade-Unionism, Socialism, Syndicalism, and Anarchism. He dwells on the natural wealth and the natural poverty of the country, the skill and industry of the working people, the prevalence of "the small business" (which, he thinks, stands in the way of Socialism and Syndicalism). He discusses the inadequate average of wages, the periodical fluctuations in demand, the minimum wage (which he characteristically calls "a Plimsoll line of citizenship"), the ruinous rise in prices owing to the immense output of gold from new mines, and in the end he finds that at base our present industrial system is sound.

He finds no other that would stand, but in the present system he postulates a great development of creative capacity, a scientific economy of power, an increased steadiness of demand for our goods throughout the Empire, and, above all, a strong personal interest on the part of the workpeople both in industry and land, owing to their own investments and

profit-sharing. To impatient reformers, as we called them, the conclusion may seem rather lame and old-fashioned. How is the average wage to be raised? How is the workman to accumulate capital for his investments and profit-sharing? How can we honourably make the variable sale of our goods steady by encouraging among the native races of our Empire a demand for clothing and other luxuries which almost always promote disease and ruin among them? Here, perhaps, it is the acute and unprejudiced statement of the problem that is valuable rather than its solution.

Mr. Peel is on firmer ground when he passes on to consider the family, that is to say, the child. He rightly fixes on "racialism"—the production of a sound and sensible stock—as the main social question before us. He traces part of our present evils to the tyranny of the male in the home. "Our fathers," he says, in another characteristic sentence, "in winning freedom at Naseby or Worcester, forgot to bring it home." In consequence, the child was forgotten, and the mind of woman was neglected. To this he attributes—and we think he is right—our failure in life and education up to the present time:—

"If the women of a nation are practically uneducated, the educational system of that people is insecure. If the man vetoes the education of the woman, the ignorance of the woman forbids the education of the child. If the child has not that home education which, as Plato said, is of all things most valuable, the vicious circle of ignorance is complete."

Like Matthew Arnold, Mr. Peel would insist especially on secondary education, and he draws an ominous comparison between the 16,500 University men and women of our country and the 63,000 of Germany, where the population is not much larger than ours.

The chapters on our 'International Future' and our 'Oriental Future' deal with the other two main problems that Mr. Peel sees before the country—our relation to Europe and our relation to India. Both subjects are treated with knowledge, and, perhaps, with greater personal interest than the affairs of home; and in both the conclusions reached must be called those of sane, though not enthusiastic, Liberalism. In Europe, says Mr. Peel, "our function is to be the refrigerator of the passions of Christendom"; in Asia, to give life more abundantly to one-fifth of man's species, and to appease "the most dangerous and profound of animosities"—the old darkening hatred between Occident and Orient.

We cannot here enter into the means by which Mr. Peel would seek to win these most desirable ends. He maintains that neither isolation in Europe nor moral interference is any longer possible for us. Other nations have grown too powerful to be lectured, and our isolation would not only combine Europe against us, but might even promote that "Cæsarism" which it has long been our main purpose to prevent. Mr. Peel very skilfully shows

the far-reaching significance of our alliance with Japan and our understanding with the United States. We have indeed, according to him, called in a new world to redress the balance of the old. At times he seems to despair of ending the perpetual blood-feuds of Europe. England, he says, must offer a remedy by various means—by alliances, reorganized armaments, arbitration, and the promotion of a Concert or Federation of Christendom. But he is not very hopeful of acceptance:—

"If Europe will not accept, and will cling to force as its beatitude, western civilization will perish, for mankind will tear up its title-deeds, as surely as they tore up those of feudalism. Then, echoing the words of Napoleon, 'cette vieille Europe m'ennuie,' England will turn away for ever to those young nations of hers that are becoming ancient, and to those old nations of the East that are becoming young."

That form of adieu is hardly encouraging, and we cannot here follow Mr. Peel along the more hopeful lines that he lays down for India's national freedom within the Imperial partnership. In treating of the three main problems of social reform, foreign relations, and Indian progress, he is equally well-informed, and always suggestive. Whether destiny will take the course he foresees or desires is another question. Certainly it is the course that most moderate and thoughtful Englishmen would desire. But there is in human affairs a tricksy spirit, which has a way of turning topsy-turvy the best-laid schemes and hopes.

Irish Recollections. By Justin McCarthy.
(Hodder & Stoughton.)

We have heard of a man who, having lived an interesting life, and being often solicited by publishers to write his recollections, refused persistently on the ground that he was bred a gentleman. He held that such books are almost sure to be either disagreeable or dull, for, if the author be a man of delicate feeling, he will not repeat the many interesting, but damaging, things he knows about his acquaintance, and then his work becomes a mere mixture of sugar and water. If, on the other hand, he seeks an audience by telling piquant stories, by repeating satirical judgments—in fact, by exhibiting the weaknesses which tarnish almost every human character—he obtains but a worthless popularity for the moment, and is justly disliked and despised by the friends and relations of his victims.

No reader can say that Mr. McCarthy's book belongs to the latter class. He is evidently a most benevolent man, and has a good word for every person he mentions. Even Sir Henry Hayes, who was sent to Botany Bay as a convict for the forcible abduction of a Quaker heiress in 1801, has his crime palliated by the true remark that this offence was not regarded as heinous by many Irishmen of that day. It was even thought a kind

of manly adventure by the wild youth of the middle and lower classes. All the other people mentioned in the book are praised for their virtues, and we fear that the education and refinement with which the circle of the author's youth is credited may strike the English reader as exaggerated. It is not really so, to those who know Ireland intimately. The author was brought up in Cork, which to this day strikes intelligent visitors with surprise at the cleverness of its people. Those who have preached or lectured in Cork know that there is no other audience like it in Ireland. Then, too, Mr. McCarthy belonged to that middle class which in every city is the most respectable and virtuous, though often the dullest. His father seems to have been a most respected clerk of Petty Sessions, also a Catholic, and this determined the son's position both as regards the upper and lower grades of society. The landed gentry he knows only from politicians and journalists, and the peasants he knows only for their very exceptional virtues. The bad side of the peasant, such as is shown on the modern Irish stage, he wholly ignores. The many virtues of the landlord he not only ignores, but he also attributes to the whole class vices which were confined to its worst members. A parallel would be that of the so-called "smart set" among the English aristocracy, whose doings often appear in the public press or the criminal courts as very reprehensible. Superficial critics, especially foreigners, are apt sometimes to speak of the whole English aristocracy as people of the same sort, thus ignoring the pious, hard-working, conscientious men and women who happen to have titles or extensive landed estates.

Our author's chapter on the 'Absentee' seems to imply that no absentee can be a good or generous landlord, whereas he could have learnt from many books since Arthur Young's that it was the spendthrift and poor resident landlord or middleman who was usually the scourge of the poor, and not the noble owner of a large estate, which was often managed by an agent, who was himself a thorough gentleman on the same liberal principles as an English estate. Mr. McCarthy left Ireland early in life, to settle to his honourable career first in Liverpool, then in London, and he accordingly knows about these things, we surmise, at second hand.

In speaking of the poor, he seems to us to have hit the truth when he extols the cheerful patience they show under their many hardships: the Irish are, indeed, a most patient people, despite their social liveliness. But when he attributes this quality to the Irish Celt he goes astray. The quality of patience comes not from the Celtic, but from the large pre-Celtic population which was conquered by the Celts, and remained tillers of the fields—churls, as they were called—while the Celts became swordsmen, kerns, and gallows-glasses, and accounted themselves a race far superior to agricultural pursuits. Hence the curious alternations of submissive patience and wild passion which

characterize Irish history. There is also in the middle-class Irish, who are largely intermixed with foreign settlers, a large element of humdrum commonplace, and of this the book before us affords ample evidence. The author does not seem to have heard, or perhaps remembered, in his long exile among Saxons, any of the bright and humorous things which make life in Ireland happy, in spite of every obstacle. "I have come," said some one to a foreign potentate who inquired into his provenance, "I have come from that unhappy land where everybody is happy." But, alas! Mr. McCarthy has failed to cite specimens of this quality in the people he knew. He tells us frequently that some old friend was remarkable for his brilliant conversation, but that is poor consolation for the reader who wants to know why this was the case. We freely confess that a conversation may be brilliant without any such flashes of wit as can be taken out of it and set in a cold page of print, but still, for one who knows the peasants, it is almost impossible to avoid hearing quaint and curious things. The beauty of their language was admirably revealed to the world by the late J. M. Synge.

Among the good features which the author remembers in the very respectable society of his youth, one is moderation in drinking among his own generation. We wish we could endorse that as regards other parts of Ireland. He also says that the love of animals has always been a prevailing emotion among Irish people, and "nothing could arouse the young people to greater indignation than wanton suffering inflicted upon a horse or dog or cat." But this is not consistent with the frequent and savage maiming of cattle, or with those cattle drives which are never carried out without great cruelty to the driven animals. He could also have learnt from his distinguished contemporaries, Lord Morris and Chief Baron Palles, that Trinity College, Dublin, "was not actually closed against all sincere Catholics who openly proclaimed their faith." There were dozens of distinguished Catholics there who openly did so. That the University had been founded for Protestants is, of course, true. Mr. McCarthy states that the poor of Cork, including women, not only delighted in bathing in the Lee, but also made every effort to have a cold tub whenever they could. We again can only wish this admirable feeling were diffused through other parts of Ireland. His geography is not always accurate, e.g., when he speaks of the famous Skelligs as off the coast of Cork. They are far beyond that county, off the coast of Kerry. Nor is his history correct when he says that the great Napoleon attempted the occupation of Ireland under the guidance of Wolfe Tone. Such things are not, perhaps, of great importance in a book of personal recollections. They are, however, significant to the observer of experience, for they confirm the evidence to-day of a general lowering of that standard of care and knowledge which prevailed in less hurried days than those of the twentieth century.

The Realm of Ends; or, Pluralism and Theism. By James Ward. (Cambridge University Press.)

It might have shocked Heraclitus to find that it is possible to deliver Gifford Lectures twice, but the Greek champion of mutability would doubtless have been reconciled to Prof. Ward's second innings by noting what enormous changes the lapse of a dozen years has wrought both in the philosophic field and in Prof. Ward's outlook upon it. In 'Naturalism and Agnosticism,' which has everywhere been recognized as one of the two or three notable books which the Gifford foundation has so far called into being, the philosophic enemy was the materialism of science and the agnosticism of Spencer, and it was taken for granted that the philosophy which made out its right to deal with ultimate questions must be some form of idealistic monism. In the present volume both these forms of Naturalism are treated as dead and done with, and the cardinal problem is no longer to determine what precise form of monism is the most satisfactory philosophy, but how to reconcile the pluralism, which all philosophies must in fact acknowledge, with the theistic ideal, and to show that their alliance does lead to a scientifically and religiously acceptable view of life.

What, then, has happened to the pretensions of idealistic monism (*alias* absolutism, pantheism, or singularism) in the interval? Why is it not deemed worthy of a formal refutation by Prof. Ward—nay, of being attacked, slain, and buried with the unrelenting skill with which Naturalism was overwhelmed? When one recalls the pride with which it bore itself but yesterday, the infinite convolutions of dialectical subtlety in which it ensconced itself, the bristling *chevaux de frise* of technicality which rendered it unapproachable to the unaided reason, it seems a trifle disrespectful to dispose of such a tangled mass of philosophies so simply and straightforwardly as Prof. Ward makes bold to do. That pluralism is impossible because "individuals severally distinct as regards their existence could not interact, is a mere *dictum*" (p. 437). That philosophy must start from the One is downright false; if we do, "there is no arriving at the Many" (p. 309); we must start "where we are, in a world consisting to an indefinite extent of other like subjects," and "no speculation, no dialectic, no ontological deduction is needed to reach this position, and without it all these alike are impossible" (p. 442). "The attempt to begin with the One has often been made, and has as often failed. Moreover, when more closely examined, these essays in pure thought turn out to be 'infected' with the empirical" (p. 432). All the absolutisms, including Hegel's (chap. vii.), do in fact presuppose the plurality of things as it appears to common sense. It is false also to identify God with the Absolute. "Oriental servility and *a priori* speculation have made God synonymous

with an 'Infinite and Absolute' that leaves room for no other and can brook none" (p. 443), but this is "a demand, not for a God, but for the Indeterminate, a supreme unity of opposites which is the same as nothing" (p. 440).

These passages attest as complete a change of climate and as remarkable a conversion as has adorned the annals of philosophy, and reflect the greatest credit on the open-mindedness of the veteran Cambridge professor. He sets himself systematically to show that to start in a "radically empirical" way from a plurality of spiritual beings is not incompatible with theism, but leads to the assumption of a hierarchy of intelligences, and so of a highest of all (p. 436). The God of pluralism is thus *primus inter pares* and not "omnipotent"; but he may be a creator if he "creates creators," who are free to resist him and so relieve him of the authorship of evil. Progress also can be real, but hell cannot (p. 425). All this, moreover, is brought out with so much learning, reverence, and sincere religious feeling that theologians will find it difficult to disregard this repudiation of the apparently gratuitous contradictions with which they have credited religion.

Philosophically, however, Prof. Ward's book, valuable and significant as it is, should perhaps be regarded as a symptom rather than as a new departure. It is a tribute to the mighty effect which the movement led by William James cannot but have on the most deeply rooted prejudices of philosophers. The assertions that the hurly-burly of things must be *one* because it so insists on seeming *many*, and that its unity can be guaranteed for ever by applying the name "*universe*" to it, are revealed as the pathetic makeshifts of a craving to transform life in thought without improving it in fact. The foolishness of this craving will not, however, be brought home to all philosophic minds until Prof. Ward's proof that a unity worth having presupposes a plurality is supplemented by a proof that all minds do in fact start from the experience of a unity which is such a chaos that life and sanity compel us to analyze it into a plurality as speedily as possible, and that it is the essence of all monism to confound fatally these two senses of the One.

The Life and Times of Cavour. By William Roscoe Thayer. 2 vols. (Constable & Co.)

This is by far the most complete and competent biography of Cavour that has appeared in the English language; and, as Mr. Thayer modestly and justly claims, he has been able to use material to which Treitschke, Mazade, and the other members of the numerous Continental band which has been attracted by the career of the diplomatic maker of Italy, were unable to obtain access. The industry

with which he has assimilated the vast mass of printed evidence, and supplemented it by oral information gleaned from the survivors of the Cavourian period, is, indeed, beyond all praise. Considered as portraiture, the book has its defects. The "times" swamp the "life"; and for whole chapters together, notably when we come to Garibaldi's descent on Sicily, we learn next to nothing of the man who at Turin was warding off foreign intervention. But Mr. Thayer has many precedents for composing not so much a coherent biography as a history of the events which Cavour helped to shape. He is unfortunate in coming after Mr. Trevelyan, but he treats the stirring story of Italian unification from a different point of view, and, after all, Garibaldi's exploits can never grow stale.

Before Mr. Thayer's readers have gone very far they will discover in him a frank eulogist. His book would be none the worse for that, if he had not claimed in his Preface that it embodies "the longer perspective which shows events in their true proportions." It is precisely this perspective that we do not get. In his pages Cavour can do no wrong; his rivals can seldom do right. Mr. Thayer sums up Mazzini fairly enough on the whole: splendid as a prophet, a dismal failure in action. But we are treated to far too many outbursts against Garibaldi's petulance and vanity, for the hero, though no politician, frequently confounded statesmanship by appeals to the elementary principles of justice and patriotism. He never forgave Cavour for the cession of Nice and Savoy to France: "He was obsessed," writes Mr. Thayer, "as Achilles by the abduction of Chryseis." Yet Nice was, after all, Garibaldi's birthplace; and he had further ground for resentment in the failure to complete the bargain of which its surrender formed a part, through Napoleon's abrupt arrangement of terms with Austria at Villafranca. We should have liked, moreover, to see ampler recognition of the fidelity with which the victorious Dictator of the Two Sicilies kept his promise to Victor Emmanuel. If he appeared to waver towards the Mazzinists, the fact that they supplied both men and inspiration to the expedition is surely sufficient explanation. He had to reckon with that faction, and the wonder is, not that he was sometimes inconsistent, but that he kept the cause together at all.

Conquered causes secure but little sympathy from Mr. Thayer. Yet, granted that Naples was infamously misgoverned before the accomplishment of Italian unity, and that the condition of Parma was not much better, something can be said for the state of Tuscany. Its administration was slipshod and inefficient, but easygoing and paternal. Nearly 15,000 votes were given for autonomy in circumstances which put the fortitude of the ordinary citizen to a severe test: a sufficient proof that the banished dynasty was remembered with gratitude by many. The Papacy, too, receives much ridicule

from Mr. Thayer, and but scanty recognition of the centuries of authority which it represented. He is amused because, before the fight of Castelfidardo, Lamoricière and his brother-officers prostrated themselves at the shrine of Loreto, using "supports which dated from the golden age of superstition." We fail to see why a soldier should not say his prayers before going into action, if such is his habit. Here again we find an absence of perspective, and a complacent acceptance of democratic ideals as if they were infallible. There are Italians who consider that unity has been purchased at too heavy a price, and that more regard should have been paid to particularist sentiment. This much is certain : that political liberties were conferred on the Two Sicilies for which they were totally unfitted. "Everybody," said Cavour on his death-bed, "can govern in a state of siege." His successors must often have regretted that the expedient was so prematurely abandoned.

Cavour was undoubtedly by far the wisest diplomatist produced by the nineteenth century. The great part played by Talleyrand for France at the Congress of Vienna was extended in his case over a whole political lifetime. Cavour's strength was in himself ; he could not argue, as could Bismarck, with armies to drive his reasoning home. He read the tortuous mind of Napoleon III. like an open book, and though he ran great risks, he always got the better of the deal in the long run. Cavour knew, besides, how to wait ; he was content to deal with each difficulty as it came up ; and though, as Mr. Thayer rightly contends, he was governed by general principles, it is remarkable how seldom he developed them in his correspondence. But the means by which he achieved his ends cannot be called scrupulous and, though he trusted his subordinates, he was not frank with his equals. His relations with Victor Emmanuel have a touch of comic opera about them, and his attempt to undermine Naples before the arrival of Garibaldi was a ridiculous failure. "I should have much preferred," said Massimo d'Azeglio, "an open conduct, rather than the use of so many artifices, by which, after all, nobody has been duped." How far Cavour died opportunely for his fame must remain an open question. He organized Piedmont, but the organization of Italy might have been beyond his strength. In his negotiation with the Papacy for the abandonment of the Temporal Power he met a great rebuff, and there is nothing to show that a renewal of the attempt would have ended otherwise. Still, he was emphatically the man that Italy needed for dealing with the world beyond the Alps, and if he conformed too often to the maxims of Machiavelli, it must be remembered that 'The Prince' concludes with a fine appeal for Italian independence.

NEW NOVELS.

The Healer. By Robert Herrick. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. HERRICK has written a novel in which every page has sustained interest, though we think he does not intend the reader to grasp the full moral purport of his story until he reveals it himself in the last paragraph. We credit the writer, not only with possessing a high ideal, but also with having carried out his object with great artistic success—two things which are unhappily not often found between the same covers.

The Healer is a doctor with great possibilities for helping his patients, though such help is as much psychical as physical. Endowed with notable qualities, he has also great failings, and it is the war that rages in his person that forms the outstanding feature of the story.

If one portion of the book is more realistic than another, it is that in which we watch with painful interest the man's fall from his high ascetic ideal—a fall engineered by his wife and her friends, who fail to understand his strength and weakness. Mr. Herrick might have pointed out the similarity between what appears to be the law of progress of the race and that of the individual as exemplified in his work—he might even have quoted Scripture with an aptness which would only have enhanced the ineptness of such a proceeding ; but Mr. Herrick is too true an artist to spoil his work thus. The novel is a novel from the first page to the last ; the moral is there from beginning to end, but it is so unobtrusive that we are glad to have it summed up in the vivid flash of the penultimate sentence.

The Love that Lives. By Mabel Osgood Wright. (Same publishers.)

AMERICA, the land of "rush," seems to be also the land of leisure. Certain American stories breathe an atmosphere of long, unhurried days not to be enjoyed in the works of English contemporaries. Precisely that atmosphere fills the pages of 'The Love that Lives'—400 odd pages which contain the history of a family from the eve of the parents' wedding to the betrothals of all the children. The plot is artless, and the characterization superficial ; but the backgrounds are delightful, so that, as we read, we long to wander among the hills and woods of New England. Like most of its school, the story suffers from an excess of sentiment ; every leading character is so good, so kind, so overflowing with devotion to other people, as to destroy all reality. It is, in fact, a fairy tale, with crabbed old bachelors in place of fairy godmothers, and testamentary dispositions in place of magical purses and wishing-caps. But, like the best fairy tales, it has a beguiling pleasantness of its own.

SOCIOLOGY.

"*I Remember*": *Memories of a "Sky Pilot" in the Prison and the Slum.* By John William Horsley. (Wells Gardner & Co.)—Canon Horsley's record is one of which he may well be proud. As a "sky-pilot," to use his own description of himself, in the prisons and the slums, he has done work which any man might be glad to remember. Unfortunately, in his volume of recollections he does not do himself justice. The first two or three chapters are dull and tedious, and not enlivened by the author's records of feeble verses and commonplace addresses composed by himself on certain occasions. We sincerely hope that these faults will not deter the host of readers this book deserves. Of the subsequent chapters it is not too much to say that every Christian priest and most politicians should read them. For his social work in Shoreditch, Woolwich, and Southwark—of the last he was at length to be elected Mayor—Canon Horsley was prepared by an experience of "slumming" gained in the early days of that movement whilst an undergraduate at Oxford. And it is there, too, that he seems to have imbibed that mixture of High Church principles with a strong desire for social amelioration which has determined his life's work. His line of action was dictated by the humane view that it was a mockery to preach "temperance, soberness, and chastity" until a better environment made better lives possible. He set to work therefore promptly, and, at first, alone, to deal with the slums in his parish. After forty years he can now, with pride and reason, point to the monuments of his efforts—*circumspice*. Courage, common sense, energy, and a fearless tackling of detail are the secrets of his success, which, it is to be hoped, will inspire others.

As Chaplain of Clerkenwell Prison Canon Horsley had rare opportunities for studying the whole question of the State treatment of the criminal, and was able to turn his energy in the direction of furthering reforms, many of which have at length been adopted, and some of which, it is to be hoped, will be. He endorses Sir Robert Anderson's epigram "Half of those in prison ought not to be there, and the other half ought not to be let out" ; and it is worth while also to draw attention to his weighty opinion that "the prison, at any rate, is not so responsible for degeneracy and hereditary pauperism and industrial incompetence as is the Poor Law." We are glad to see that he has more than a word to say in praise of the guardians of the poor.

As becomes one who has seen much of the world, he records more than one good story. An Oxfordshire labourer, having broken his leg, was asked how they treated him in the workhouse infirmary. "They wos main kaind," he replied, "but they poorked un." His first experience of a hot bath could only suggest to him the scalding of a dead pig ! There is a delightful story of some back-street children, who, appearing somewhat bored on their day's outing in the country, were asked to play cricket in a field. They turned up their noses at the evident ignorance of the vicar who made the suggestion. "Ain't no lamp-posts," they sniffed.

In *The Village Labourer*, 1760–1832, by J. L. and Barbara Hammond (Longmans), the authors have endeavoured to show the relations between the village labourers and landowners during the troublous times of the Industrial Revolution, and have successfully undertaken a good deal of research with this object. They have confined themselves

to matters affecting only the land, and have refrained from showing the connexion with the earlier domestic industries of the villages and the later factory production of the towns.

The danger of this partial method of viewing a great change is that those features which come under consideration necessarily appear exaggerated. The enclosures, for example, which are dealt with at great length, almost certainly did not loom so large in the eyes of the labourers of the time as they have done in those of the authors. The researches of Dr. Gilbert Slater and of Mr. Arthur Johnson have proved beyond doubt that the practice of enclosing, which, it should be remembered, had already been in operation for 300 years, did not suddenly expand to huge dimensions and bring untold miseries in its train. It is, of course, not to be pretended for a moment that such enclosure was of negligible extent; it was, in fact, considerably stimulated by the desire of landowners to recoup themselves for the expenses of the Napoleonic wars. Not the least interesting discovery made by Mr. and Mrs. Hammond is this very human and intelligible desire, which is a far more likely explanation of the phenomenon than the academic reasons generally alleged.

The survey of the remedies of 1795 and the chapter 'After Speenhamland' are also open to criticism. The authors, for example, have made generous use of the Report of the Poor Law Commission of 1834, omitting to observe that Royal Commissions habitually exaggerate. The business of such Commissions is largely confined to hearing evidence of particularly hard cases, and the result in the long run is that history gets itself written by martyrs and victims.

The last quarter of the book is occupied by a description of the Labourers' Revolt of 1830, which has not previously received more than passing references in general histories. This movement, which spread in a remarkably short space of time throughout the whole South of England, is admirably described. It met with the customary stern treatment meted out to risings during the Premiership of the Iron Duke, and lasted but a few weeks. In this case the exciting cause appears to have been the introduction of threshing machines and the consequent displacement of hand labour. It should, however, be emphasized that threshing machines were no more than the exciting cause. The most striking fact in the industrial history of the period from 1815 to 1849 is the frequency and the seriousness of popular risings. Now the English are not a people naturally disposed to such outbreaks. Whatever the incitements to these numerous outbreaks may have been—and several have been alleged—there must have been one great underlying cause, which was almost certainly the high cost of living induced by the Napoleonic wars.

The work of Archdeacon Cunningham has served as a basis for so much investigation of the character of this book that it is strange to find no reference to him in the bibliography, even though it deals—as in fact the book itself largely does—with his omissions.

Children and the Law. By W. H. Stuart Garnett. (John Murray.) — This little volume, which appears to be exhaustive and accurate, presents its facts lucidly, briefly, and with an engaging touch of humour. In speaking of the improved modern industrial schools, for example, the author remarks: "Few children have the same prospect of apprenticeship as an industrial-school boy; and the ambitious infant who fails to secure a County Council scholarship may find true

consolation in a committal order." The book closes with the regulations for street trading by children, and leaves any thoughtful reader reflecting how much yet remains to be done in this department.

The Social Workers' Guide, edited by the Rev. J. B. Haldane (Pitman), is a little book full of useful information which should be serviceable to many different groups of people. From it may be learnt the nature of truant schools, the duties of various sorts of inspectors, the history of the Hospital Saturday Fund, and the particulars of the Law of Distress. As a directory of societies the 'Guide' is laudably complete; but the proportion of space allotted to each seems to vary according rather to the prolixity of the person who writes than the importance of the work undertaken.

The weakest part of the book lies in the sections dealing with industry. The article upon 'Trades for Boys and Girls' is not sufficiently full to be of practical use to any social worker; nor, indeed, can a subject at once so large and so bristling with detail possibly be treated in so short a space. For example, under the heading 'Hairdressing and Wigmaking' there is no indication what are the probable and possible earnings of women who are hairdressers and not wigmakers. Again, the statement that tailoring is not to be recommended as a trade for girls is far too sweeping. The making of high-class waistcoats is unusually well paid, and far less irregular than most clothing trades. Of comparatively new trades—such as monotype operating for girls—there is no mention, although a new trade generally presents particularly good openings. In matters of this kind inadequacy of information is almost as harmful as inaccuracy; and it might be wiser, when the 'Guide' requires reprinting or revision, to omit this section, and leave each social worker to seek elsewhere the far more detailed and expert advice that is really necessary.

Black and White in South-East Africa: a Study in Sociology. By Maurice S. Evans. (Longmans & Co.)—Mr. Evans is—if not a Natalian by birth—a colonist of old standing, and his long and earnest study of native questions entitles him to a respectful hearing. He was a member of the Natal Native Commission of 1906–7, and as such signed its Report, though we gather that he is not now prepared to support all of its recommendations. His book is temperate, thoughtful, and fair-minded. It is well worth the attention of every one interested in the peculiar and difficult problems with which it deals. In the circumstances it may seem somewhat ungracious to point out defects, but criticism, where space is restricted, is a greater compliment than a few lines of easy eulogy. One passage (pp. 188–9) reads strangely enough, in view of Mr. Evans's long acquaintance and warm sympathy with the natives of Natal and Zululand. His suggestion that "if our rule had been more fatherly and personal, if our officials had been men in whom our natives had full confidence, they never would have looked to the Black House as they did," shows how utterly he fails to grasp the position held by Dinuzulu and the feelings of the Zulus towards him and his father's house. Though the subject is nowhere else referred to, the passage in question is sufficient to indicate that the whole policy sketched out (excellent as it is in some of its aspects) is vitiated by the underlying assumption that Dinuzulu's influence, instead of being a factor making for order and harmony, is a thing to be com-

bated. The Zulus certainly had "full confidence" in the late Sir Marshal Clarke, but so far from this preventing their "looking to the Black House," the one thing needed, in their opinion, to make his rule completely satisfactory was the return of their chiefs from exile in St. Helena. We may remark also that the "paternal" rule of Sir Theophilus Shepstone laid the foundation of several among the evils which afflict the colony at the present day. Much might be said as to the recommendations of the Commission, but, for reasons already mentioned, it is impossible to discuss them here. We cannot help feeling some surprise at the absence of any reference to the pertinent comments of Miss Colenso on these recommendations and the three Native Administration Bills (two were afterwards dropped, the third only passing into law) which were their outcome. Their weakest point is their insistence on the necessity of a "paternal despotism," for it overlooks the facts that the normal government of a Bantu chief is *not* despotism, and that few, if any Englishmen are so well fitted to exercise the "personal rule" desired as the native chiefs who have been deprived of all power and opportunity to do so.

Seems So! a Working-Class View of Politics. By Stephen Reynolds and Bob Tom Woolley. (Macmillan.)—Mr. Reynolds is perhaps the man who has most successfully bridged the gulf between mental and physical toilers, and that success he owes to his virile sympathy. In the present work, written in collaboration with two fishermen, the discussions on political and social matters are admirable, though we think Mr. Reynolds need not have reproduced statements of his friends where they are obviously erroneous. For instance, on p. 32 it is said that poor people are not fined for being without a fireguard. Unfortunately, they are. We think Mr. Reynolds might have referred to the promised Labour daily in speaking of the inarticulateness of Labour men in comparison with Liberals and Conservatives.

Of the two parts, we find the second, which expresses Mr. Reynolds's own opinions, the more readable. His summary of the forces which govern elections to-day is sufficient to make the most hopeful Parliamentarian waver in his optimism. In discussing improvements he does not mention the real advance made during the last contest in Windsor, when the candidates exchanged meetings—an ideal policy for enabling constituents to weigh the men and their arguments.

Of Mr. Reynolds's axioms the one best worth quoting is to the effect that, as soon as Socialism as a whole becomes practical politics, the need for it will have ceased to exist.

We commend the allusion to the workman's craving for stimulant after toil. Nothing, to our mind, shows the need of a readjustment of work better than the fact that even the decent working-man feels the need of such help before he is physically able to enjoy his leisure. Mr. Reynolds's summing-up is to the effect that

"a new spirit in dealing with the poor is indeed wanted; a spirit of understanding and of patience, and, above all, of good-fellowship. From that the rest, or at all events a good deal of it, would follow, and the problem would begin to be solved the right end foremost."

We think more would follow if the well-to-do recognized the point at which physical comfort ceases to increase energy and only enervates, and learnt how seriously the physical discomfort of the poor unfits them for efficient work.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WITH a volume which opens with the story of *Catherine*, with another introduced by the recently discovered *Knights of Borsellen*, and a third of *Miscellanies*, the "Centenary Biographical Edition" of the works of William Makepeace Thackeray (Smith & Elder) comes to a close. This, therefore, is a notice "De Finibus." Of the concluding instalments there is not much to say. Powerful as is 'Catherine,' it must always remain unpleasant, and its interest lies chiefly in its connexion with the author's later work; while the 'Knights of Borsellen' is not in a vein in which he was likely to surpass himself. But there is much which is attractive in the miscellaneous essays and letters that make up the last two volumes. One would not willingly lose the papers on Fielding, on Carlyle's 'French Revolution' and Macaulay's 'Essays,' or the letters on Goethe at Weimar and the 'Dignity of Literature.'

Our chief duty, however, at present, is to congratulate the editor and publishers on the successful termination of a most arduous and exacting task. The "Centenary Edition" is excellently produced and printed; it is moderate in price; it is lavishly illustrated by portraits, autographs, and views of localities, as well as by a number of Thackeray's sketches. But outside the text the most notable feature of the edition is the introductory matter. Lady Ritchie has performed her task with the utmost good taste and restraint. Taken collectively, her memories of her father make up a pen-portrait which cannot fail to be satisfactory both to those who remember him and those to whom he is only a tradition, and it is fervently to be hoped that no one henceforth will attempt to mar this pleasant filial picture by superfluous touches. So mote it be!

COL. ARTHUR DOYLE has used a time of professional unemployment to prepare a statement of the services of six members of his family, under the title *A Hundred Years of Conflict: being some Records of the Services of Six Generals of the Doyle Family, 1756–1856* (Longmans & Co.). His work was worth doing, and is well done; space is not wasted, for the services of the six gentlemen are contained in 198 pages. So many of them were alive and about equal in rank at the same time that confusion occurred in issuing an invitation to some Court ceremony. The official

"excused himself by saying, 'There are so many Sir Doyles, I never can distinguish between them.' In that case," said the King [George IV.], "perhaps it is just as well that they have taken good care to distinguish themselves," which, coming from the Sovereign, was a most gracious compliment."

Perusal of the records will satisfy readers that it was deserved.

The six generals were Sir John Doyle, Welbore Ellis Doyle, Sir Charles Doyle, Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart., Charles Joseph Doyle, and Sir John Milley Doyle; they served in America, Europe, Egypt, Ceylon, and India, and naturally came in contact with Nelson, Wellington, and other well-known characters of whom we get occasional glimpses.

Sir John Doyle was present in twenty-three general actions, was eight times wounded, and nine times thanked in Parliament. He had plenty of humour, and was ready of speech. When he had been severely wounded by highwaymen on his way to Portsmouth, a surgeon said to him, "I am

afraid, my dear General, you are suffering great pain." "Very great indeed," was the reply. "May I ask," pursued the surgeon, "what sort of pain?" "Shooting pain," was the reply. Again, when Sir John was dining with the King, a great explorer was telling marvellous tales:—

"At last he said that in some place he had come upon bugs as big as the palm of a man's hand. The King, not unnaturally, was rather incredulous, and asked several people what they thought; at last he turned and said, 'Sir John, you have been a great traveller; have you ever come across these animals?' 'Oh yes, your Majesty, very often,' was the reply; 'they call them humbugs!'

Another of the family, Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, was appointed ensign when nine years old; was present at the action of Famars when a little over ten; and next year, being at two other actions and wounded in the leg, was promoted to be captain in the 108th Foot. So, it will be seen, there is no lack of adventure and incident in the story, which is illustrated chiefly by portraits of the Doyles.

Tolstoy. By Romain Rolland. Translated by Bernard Miall. (Fisher Unwin.)—A well-known authority on Tolstoy stated not long ago that Romain Rolland's appreciation of the great Russian author was the only one which he would like to see in every one's hands, for no other study and analysis of him existed in any language that could compare with Rolland's understanding and insight into the inner workings of Tolstoy's tormented soul.

Those who have read the French original will welcome the English translation, which makes the book accessible to a larger circle of readers. Such a book is by no means easy to translate, and must inevitably lose by being rendered into another language; but Mr. Bernard Miall has managed his difficult task more or less successfully, though the glow and brilliancy of the French version are not wholly rendered. The book is a psychological study of the various phases through which Tolstoy passed, and the reflection of these phases in his works. Romain Rolland declares Tolstoy to be

"the most universal mind of our time. In him men of all nations and all classes have attained fraternity; and those who have tasted the virile joy of his capacious love can no longer be satisfied by the shreds and fragments of the vast human soul which are offered by the art of the European cliques."

Holding such an opinion the biographer naturally refrains from the conventional taunts that are frequent even from men who have professed to study Tolstoy's life and work. Romain Rolland is so far the only man of creative genius who has given us his conception of the creative genius of Tolstoy. He speaks *en connaissance de cause*, and therein perhaps lie the charm and value of his book.

Ways of Escape: a Book of Adventure. By Douglas Goldring. (Andrew Melrose.)—We like exceedingly the way in which this book is written. Mr. Goldring has a pretty taste for adventures, a fortunate choice of the places in which he meets them, and a gay and light-hearted way of recounting them which ought to make the success of the volume sure. He has good taste in pictures, books, and enthusiasms, and the proper prejudices of youth; and he writes with an air of candid enjoyment of everything round him, even his own discomfitures. The escapes led the author to half-a-dozen Norman, Picard, and Flemish towns, and included a dash to the South from Lyons to Marseilles. The author sees

clearly, and can make us see. Mr. Lander's drawings are good, and we shall look forward to seeing more of his work.

Pins and Pincushions. By E. D. Longman and S. Loch. (Longmans & Co.)—We are in doubt whether to wonder more at the learning or the absence of learning in this curious book. The authors have collected a myriad of facts about pins, and a thousand quotations wherein the word occurs; they have interlarded these with other material which is really irrelevant, but what they say is always either amusing or interesting. The art of making pictures by pin-pricks is a laborious, but a bad art, and the various elaborate pincushions portrayed are rather essays in needlework and painting than the mere making of dotted lines.

The word "needlework" suggests at once one great gap in the work. There is not a single word of comparison between the pin and the needle, or concerning the antiquities and history of the latter. Is not the German *Stecknadel* a proof of connexion between them? On the derivation of the word *pin* Sir James Murray would have supplied some excellent material, though not, perhaps, any very decisive conclusion. Then what about the French *épingle*? Why is that to be identified, not with the root for *pin* (which may be *penna*), but with *spina*, or, if the *g* cannot be accounted for, with the German *Spange*, a brooch-pin? An interesting field of research lay here at the authors' door, which they seem never to have suspected.

The mass of legends and of superstitious practices in which pins appear are collected with some care, and their age and universality suggest that the pin was adopted as the simplest wounding weapon in all symbolical actions where damage was to be done to an enemy, though needles may have been also used. A more systematic treatment of this curious subject, with its most important collateral, the history of the needle, would have been preferable to a good deal of popular matter, such as quotations from the *Daily Mail*. It is, however, likely that the mind which makes such researches is not the mind to produce the very agreeable gossip which these two ladies have provided for us. Among the many curiosities mentioned are the hysterical patients who swallow pins, and then shed them from all parts of their body; and the authors justly wonder how the latter phenomenon is compatible with human anatomy. The answer is that pins have not merely been swallowed, but also stuck into the muscles by a patient. A case was known to us of a girl who, long before the days of Röntgen rays, thus kept her arm inflamed, till the surgeons thought it necessary to amputate it. They found it full of pins, which she had inserted so deep in it as to be invisible. But we are tempted by the authors to fall into gossip like theirs. We never saw a book which more needed a good index, yet we find none.

THE fourth edition of Jevons's *Theory of Political Economy* (Macmillan) contains as an Appendix, now for the first time reprinted in a book, his 'Brief Account of a General Mathematical Theory of Political Economy,' which, before its republication in this form, was only to be found *in extenso* in the *Journal of the Statistical Society of London* for 1866. Its republication will be welcomed by all students of the history of economics, for it not merely contains within a few pages the kernel of Jevons's 'Theory of Political Economy,' but also forms the starting-point of the mathematical economics of to-day.

The English Catalogue of Books : Vol. VIII. January, 1906, to December, 1910 (Sampson Low), is one of the most welcome gifts that a bookman can have at this, or indeed any, time of year. It enables him easily to verify in its single index the date of publication, publisher, and price of any volume which appeared from the teeming press during the period it covers. Frequent use has assured us of the accuracy of the single volumes here gathered in a comely and solid binding, and we heartily thank the publishers for one more addition to the long row of their indispensable 'Catalogue.'

Of recent years the number of books issued during the last three months of the year has been very large. *The Illustrated Christmas Publishers' Circular* forms a useful guide to the gift-books of the season, which should simplify the explorer's path through the jungle of books. We call it a "jungle"; only the expert knows the extent to which publishing enterprise has grown of late years, and the confusion engendered by rival editions.

MESSRS. CASSELL publish for Letts's Diaries Company a number of Diaries and Calendars which are neat and well produced. 'The Rough Diary,' with a week at the opening, like others we have noticed, allows scanty space for Sunday, but is otherwise very satisfactory.

THE Onoto Diaries are mostly of the small, elegant order. Their printing is safe in the hands of Messrs. De La Rue, and the more elaborate of them are decidedly dainty. The Calendars of the firm are admirable.

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

Delenda est Convocatio! Such is the cry that one hears on every side. Not only does it express the outraged feelings of the radical reformers. The moderates themselves claim unanimously to the same effect. Respectable men, pliant men, men born to be chairmen of committees, men who will one day be, or who actually are, heads of houses—these are as loud as any in their denunciations of the assembly which on November 28th, by a crushing majority, upheld the principle of compulsory Greek. That venerable turnpike still bars the road to an Oxford education.

How is Convocation to be deprived of its right of veto in regard to educational matters? By a Government Commission. There is no help for it. The University has tried to reform itself, and has failed. Case has proved too strong for Curzon.

No one bears any malice. What could be more picturesque than the sight of this cricketer of the old school standing up at the wicket in the top-hat of the period, and blocking—nay, punishing with relish—the most insidious of our new-fangled googlies? And, naturally, the other sportsmen of the old school turned up to see the fun, and applaud a past-master in the game as they knew it.

Picturesqueness, however, is, as Ruskin says, of the essence of decay. For the matter of that, we may proceed to found institutions of the most graceless modernity, confident that all too soon they will be merely picturesque in the eyes of our descendants. Prosaic as we may seem in our efforts after sheer efficiency, we ourselves are such stuff as myths are made of. Let Case and his myrmidons fill an honoured

place in the history-books. But a younger generation claims to-day as its own; and, in order that we may be quit of the ideals of a bygone era, we now demand a Commission.

Such a Commission ought to limit itself to a twofold task. First, it should reform our Constitution. Congregation, which at present is open to any M.A. who chooses to pitch his tent within a mile and a half of Carfax, needs to be converted into the conclave of those whose special business is teaching. Convocation, on the other hand, must lose its right to impede educational legislation approved by the central body of experts. Secondly, the Commission should overhaul and consolidate our financial resources. A poor University, consisting of Colleges not a few of which are rich beyond their utmost requirements, is a contradiction in terms.

To the reformed Congregation should be left all questions relating to education. It may reasonably be doubted whether the Commission would have the competence to pronounce on questions of educational method. The nation may surely trust the assembled body of University teachers to pursue a truly national policy in seeking to introduce certain improvements into the old studies which are our precious heritage. Greek, in particular, is in no danger. It is certain that men such as the Professor of Greek Language and Literature and the Professor of Greek History would not be ardent supporters of the suppression of compulsory Greek if there were the slightest chance, in their opinion, of prejudicing the cause of live Greek.

Responsions Greek is not live Greek. If any one can be found at this time of day to urge a word in its favour, he is likely to defend it simply as a piece of pedagogical machinery. "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here," seems to some a suitable inscription wherewith to decorate the portals of Elysium. Make the most inspiring of subjects dry and difficult at the start, they argue. Ecstasy must be purchased at the price of preliminary rigours. Let Greek grammar be applied at one end, and the cane at the other, of the future scholar. It is part of the same ascetic theory that used to advocate starving for the schoolboy. Thus were the weak to be killed off, whilst the strong would come through as hard as nails.

Well, under that system the weaklings become intellectually dead. So much may be admitted. Again, it must be admitted that the survivors acquire a certain hardness, namely, one which normally leads in one or other of two directions—pedantry, the cult of the letter, or else "pot-hunting," the cult of the spirit of the shop. That system is, however, in theory, if not in practice, obsolete. The modern doctrine of education is all for a kindler and more sympathetic discipline, such as may foster the natural development of interest. Nay, more, the public schools are all for such a discipline. That is the reason why the head masters are for abolishing compulsory Greek. They find themselves hampered in their attempts to reform their curriculum by a University which clings to an Early-Victorian type of entrance-examination. To break the spirit used to be thought salutary for boys and dogs alike. To-day no one who superintends the training of dogs would think of submitting a puppy to the canine equivalent of our Responsions.

It is instructive to glance through the pages of a Responsions Examiner's mark-book. (The example here cited is not very recent, and each board of examiners is free, within certain limits, to pursue a method

of its own; but tradition is strong at Oxford, and besides, the Responsions results continue to be announced with extraordinary dispatch.) On the occasions to which reference is made, most of the unsuccessful candidates did not have their translation papers looked over at all. If the Greek and Latin grammar, and the Latin prose, or, again, the two mathematical papers, were insufficient, the blow fell. Occasionally a lapse in a single paper involved instant doom, at any rate if a certain weakness was apparent elsewhere. The grammar paper, too, which might thus be primarily responsible for the downfall of a man who, for all that the examiners could tell, might nevertheless have, thanks to the aid of context, a fair working knowledge of the meaning of his Xenophon or Euripides, tended to be a hit-or-miss affair, composed of conundrums which the examiner himself might in many cases scarcely resolve without the assistance of his dictionary. And the standard was high, say, something approaching 60 per cent.

The upholders of the existing system reply that, after all, one way of eliminating the dullards is about as good as another. The supply is vastly in excess of the demand. The University is full to overflowing. What, then, if it turns away from its doors a few who are worthy of an Oxford training amongst the many who, tried by any test we may devise, would be proved unworthy? There are plenty of other Universities that will be only too glad to receive them.

This may be described as the hotel-keeping view of the matter. We are undoubtedly besieged by a veritable host of candidates for admission. We therefore can, and must, enforce a high standard in the selection of those on whom we would stamp the hallmark of an Oxford education. But, because the Colleges are full, it does not follow that they are being filled with the best men available. It is not a question of tempering justice with mercy. Sentimentalism is out of place here, and we cannot afford to be soft-hearted towards a man because he is stupid and poor, any more than because he is stupid and rich. But do we obtain, out of the number of those who wish to join the University, the best of the type representing the intellectual promise of the nation? That for us is the only relevant consideration.

Probably the best criterion of general culture that can be devised is the capacity to write a three hours' essay in English on some topic of broad interest—literary, historical, or scientific. Unseen translation in two foreign languages—Greek and Latin, Greek and French, or Latin and German—with grammatical questions relating wholly to the verbal forms and constructions exemplified by the text, should also be required from each candidate. Mathematical ability, when at all considerable, should be treated as in itself strongly supporting a claim to admission into the University, though at the same time allowance should be made for the psychological fact that such ability depends largely on an innate faculty, the presence or absence of which is largely independent of the presence or absence of other types of intellectual power. The capacity for remembering and co-ordinating facts should be tested by examination on a period of history or in a branch of natural science. Finally, all papers should be read carefully; each paper should allow a choice of alternative questions; some of these questions should be of an honours standard; and a high degree of promise manifested along certain lines of study should be allowed to compensate for relative weakness in the rest of the work. The schools, which necessarily deal with their

pupils in classes, are the last places in the world to become the hotbeds of a premature specialization. But if the gift for specialized research, even of the narrower kind, declare itself early, it is incumbent on the University to discover it and give it its chance.

The result of such a reform in our entrance-examination as is here sketched would not be to make things easier for the schoolboy or for the schoolmaster, except in so far as it is easier to acquire and impart knowledge intelligently and voluntarily than unintelligently and against the grain. Indeed, we should naturally stiffen up our standard in proportion as we enlarged our field of selection by bringing our requirements into closer touch with the scholastic system of the present day. Nay, it is the only practicable way of stiffening up our standard, as men of all parties profess themselves anxious to do. The capable modern-side boy from a public school has as good a right as the classical-side boy to an Oxford education; and the majority of the teachers within the University are willing and anxious to see this right of his made good. But Case and his myrmidons block the way. The President of Corpus declares that science without Greek is not cricket, because in his day—in the period of the top-hat, as one might say—it was not cricket. And, whatever comparisons are to be drawn between the ancient and the modern style of game, undoubtedly Case has managed this time to bowl out Curzon. But the match is not over yet.

And there we stand. Self-reform has left us exactly where we were before. Therefore a Commission is required. Why? Are we not doing very well? Is it not wise to leave well alone? Why, then? Because we ought to do still better. Because our business is to train leaders for the nation. The nation now, if at any time in its history, is in need of men capable of leadership, and, in order to train these, we must select them from the pick of our youth. "By his Greek grammar shall ye know the future leader of the nation." We appeal to the nation that it may decide whether such a criterion is not a little out of date.

M.

STATIONERS' HALL AND REGISTRATION.

WE have decided not to publish the correspondence on this subject *in extenso*, and it is extremely difficult to make a selection from matter, all of which is interesting. We give, however, two letters which we had submitted in proof before we were aware of the number we should receive:—

WITH reference to the article in *The Athenæum* of the 2nd inst. I may say that I agree with the Council of the Library Association in thinking that the omission from the Copyright Bill of the clause preserving Stationers' Hall as the home of literary registration is unfortunate. Registration has never been compulsory in the sense that the validity of a copyright was affected by omission to register at the time of publication, and the fact that the registration which was a necessary precedent to an action for breach of copyright might be effected at any period resulted in the registers of the Stationers' Company being, in fact, very incomplete, and, so far as recent years are concerned, of little bibliographical value.

There is another form of registration which is practically compulsory, and which is not affected by the Copyright Bill, and that is the registration which has to be made at

the office of H.M.'s Commissioners of Customs to enable the Customs authorities to prevent the importation into this country of piratical copies of copyright books. It seems to me that the Worshipful Company of Stationers would be doing a very useful work if they consented to continue the registration of books on a voluntary basis, and undertook, for a moderate fee, to see that any copyright book registered at Stationers' Hall was properly entered in the Custom House list. I think that publishers and copyright owners generally would be glad to avail themselves of such a service, and that the fees received would be more than enough to repay the Company for the expense of keeping the registers. It stands to reason that if all the books which the owners desired to protect against piratical importation were entered at Stationers' Hall, as they would be under this scheme, the registers would be much fuller and more valuable than has been the case hitherto. It might, at any rate, be worth the while of the Stationers' Company to make the experiment before breaking up their registration staff.

FREDERICK MACMILLAN.

You will forgive me, coming with an impartial mind, going into other parts of the article than the last paragraph, as, with great deference to the ability and research shown by the author, there are one or two sentences which require alteration.

Lines 29 to 38 ought not to stand. The words "by way of multiplication of copies" down to "to provide" are rendered necessary by the state of the law. Conversion into a drama by way of such multiplication of copies is not a conjuring trick at all, but a natural and almost necessary process, which, however, must be authorized. Before the case of "Lord Fauntleroy" it was the clear law that a man might, unauthorized, perform the novel of another, but he must not have transcribed the language of the novel; and this was so absolutely the case that the Court held that even the copying for the purposes of the Censor (two copies) was an infringement of right. How this came about to be the law it would take me too long to tell: the fact remains that an oral performance, even if the actors claimed from memory the very words of Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, would be no infringement. The conjuring trick would be the converse of the multiplication of copies, but it would not be impossible; and I introduced for the first time into my Bill for Lord Monkswell's Committee the words "or by way of performance," which you criticize, to meet the case of dramatization without transcription, which is the case for which *it was necessary to provide*; the case of transcription having been already provided for by the Fauntleroy case.

The provisions in the (since revised) Bill of 1910 as to registration were certainly not founded on the advice of the Committee for Assimilating the British to Foreign Law, the example of other nations, who wished to cut down formalities, having been considered an argument for abolition, for the sake of national uniformity.

Lord Monkswell's Committee, after long and patient consideration of what both sides had to say, was unanimous in adopting my rejection of this formality in drafting the Bill.

There was, no doubt, under the Bill of 1910, a distinct use made of the inserted registration clause, viz., it was to turn the scale against defendant professing ignorance of the existence of copyright; but this was not considered a sufficient ground of retention by men who have personal experience of the working.

Every one would rejoice if *The Athenæum*—especially marked out for such an office—undertook to supply the information which Stationers' Hall will not now possess; such an undertaking would be free from the grievous evil, the useless hardship to the public, of registering before litigation in order to avoid the certainty of dismissal with costs, and the chicanery, invited by the system, of challenge on the ground of some infinitesimal error in form defeating merits. Of course, without a statutory support the remedy would not be exhaustive, but in thousands of cases a reference to a list, with forms framed not by automatons, but by literary intelligence, might save authors from clashing, and at the same time the list would be an interesting literary relic.

I should advise that a meeting should take place between competent persons, who would give opinions as to feasibility and as to form.

EDWD. CUTLER.

Points in further correspondence are as follow:—

Mr. Cecil Beck writes approving of H. G. S.'s suggestion with regard to private enterprise filling the gap made by the disappearance of registration at Stationers' Hall, but suggests that the date of the author's death ought to be added to the other information.

Mr. W. Joynson-Hicks writes that he was "absolutely opposed to such Act, and in none more so than in those portions which completely did away with registration," and concludes by saying, "I can think of no better plan than that suggested in the article to remedy this defect."

Mr. Henry R. Clayton agrees with our correspondent "that, if the systematic cataloguing of published books is to be left hereafter to private enterprise, no better substitute for Stationers' Hall registration could be found than the periodical publication—say once a month—of classified lists of such books in the pages of *The Athenæum*." He, however, sees great difficulties in the private enterprise, and suggests that the British Museum should undertake the responsibility.

Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins also favours the suggestion of the British Museum.

Sir J. H. Yoxall informs us that he contemplated an addition to the Copyright Bill, imposing on the British Museum authorities the duty of preparing and publishing lists and indexes of newly issued books from time to time, but recognized that the Museum has many responsibilities already. He hopes that *The Athenæum* may undertake this valuable piece of work.

Other writers have given a kindly welcome to the suggestion that *The Athenæum* should undertake the duty, but owing to their official position have requested that their opinions should not receive publication through the press. As we are still receiving letters, we do not feel the necessity of attempting any summing-up of the matter at present.

RUSKIN AND CARLYLE.

The reviewer of Ruskin's "Life" in *The Athenæum* of November 25th alludes to a quotation from a letter of Carlyle's on Ruskin. I think he will find the quotation referred to in a letter to Emerson, April 2nd, 1872, as follows:—

"There is nothing going on among us as notable to me as those fierce lightning-bolts Ruskin is copiously and desperately pouring into the black world of anarchy all around him. No other man in England that I meet has in him the divine

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rage against iniquity, falsity, and baseness that Ruskin has, and that every man ought to have. Unhappily he is not a strong man; one might say a weak man rather; and has not the least prudence in management; though if he can hold out for another fifteen years....

J. LANDLIP.

BOOK SALES.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold the following interesting books: Keats, Poems, 1817, 10*l.*; Lamia, Isabella, &c., 1820, 3*l.*; Meredith, Poems, n.d. [1851], 3*l.*; La Fontaine, Contes et Nouvelles en Vers, 2 vols., 1782, 6*l.*; Linschoten, Discourse of Voyages into ye East and West Indies, 1598, 2*l.*; Valerius, Opera de Facto et Praecepto Militari, 1483, 2*l.*; John Nichols, History of Leicestershire, 4 vols. in 8, 1795-1811, 7*l.* The total of the day's sale was 79*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

In the library of the late Judge Bacon, sold on Monday last, a copy of Molière, *Oeuvres*, 6 vols., 17*l.* fetched 26*l.*

On Tuesday last the following important books from the library of the late Lord Amherst of Hackney were sold: Aristoteles, Ethicorum Libri Decem, Oxford, 1479, 90*l.*; Biblia Pauperum, a single leaf from a block-book, *circa* 1455, 3*l.*; Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, 8 vols. in 4, 1514-17, 6*l.*; Pentateuch, Tyndale's translation, 1530-31, 4*l.*; Great Bible, 1539, 3*l.* The New Testament yet once again corrected by William Tyndale, 1536, 2*l.*; Book of Good Manners, printed by Richard Pynson, 1494, 22*l.*; Cicero, Officiorum Libri III., Fust & Scheffer, 1465, 35*l.*; Hieronymus, Vita Patrum, Wynkyn de Worde, 1495, 10*l.*; Holinshed, Chronicles, 2 vols., 1577, 32*l.* 10*s.*; Hora B.V.M. secundum usum Sarum, MS., said to have been executed at Bruges in Colard Mansion's office, 7*l.*; Hora B.V.M., MS., Dutch, 15th century, 10*l.*; Imitatio Christi, printed at Augsburg by Zainer about 1471, 16*l.*; another copy, Paris, 1640, in a fine English 17th-century binding in the style of Samuel Mearne, 4*l.*; Injunctions, Articles, Homilies, &c., of King Edward VI., bound for Thomas Wotton, 6*l.*; Lattebury, Liber Moralium, printed at Oxford, 1482, 8*l.*; Missal, Sarum use, 1515, 6*l.*; Passional in English, 14th-century MS., 3*l.*; Queen Elizabeth, a Book of Christian Prayers, 1578, 2*l.*; James I., Book of Common Prayer, 1605, 2*l.*; Woolton of Wotton, four treatises, 1576-7, bound for Queen Elizabeth, 2*l.* The total of the sale was 2,28*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

On Thursday and Friday in last week Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of autograph letters, the most important lots being the following: Lord Beaconsfield, sixteen letters to his sister, 30*l.*; Byron, A.L.s., May 25, 1820, to R. B. Hopper, 1*l.*; Thackeray, autograph MS. of a page from 'The Adventures of Philip,' 16*l.*; letter from America to Mr. Elwin, written on the blank portion of a letter from John Adams, Jan. 28, 1856, 6*l.*; another, to the same, written on Easter Saturday, 1856, 5*l.*; another, to Forster, n.d., 1*l.* 10*s.*; Rossetti, five letters to Frederick Sands, 15*l.* 5*s.*; Goldsmith, A.L.s. to Mrs. Jane Lawder, Aug. 15, 1758, about his financial embarrassments, 3*l.*; Burns, autograph verses 'On Reading in a Newspaper an Account of the Death of J. McLeod, Esq.', 2*l.*; autograph MS. of 'The Song of Death,' 8*l.*; Edward Fitzgerald, twenty-three letters to Horace Bushnell, 29*l.*; Nelson, A.L.s. from the Victory, Jan. 11, 1804, to W. Compton, 1*l.*; another, from Merton, Sept. 23, 1802, to Lieut.-Col. Matthews, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Henry Fielding, A.L.s., July 15, 1740, to Davidge Gould, 4*l.*; Heine, autograph MS. of 'Lutezia,' 2*l.*; Weber, autograph score of the Overture to 'Oberon,' 6*l.*; Beethoven, A.L.s. to Mr. Charles Neate, Feb. 5, 1816, 3*l.*; another to the same, May 15, 1816, 2*l.*; another to the same, Feb. 25, 1823, 3*l.*; Oscar Wilde, ten letters to G. H. Kersley, 2*l.*; George Washington, autograph re-lease to himself of some land at Doge's Run, Fairfax County, Virginia, June 19, 1764, 5*l.*; letter to Robert Cary & Co., his London agents, Sept. 20, 1759, 3*l.*; another to the same, June 20, 1768, 2*l.*; another to the same, July 12, 1773, 20*l.*; another to the same, Nov. 10, 1773, 2*l.*; William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, letter to Robert, Earl of Leicester, Nov. 18, 1625, 16*l.*; another to the same, Dec. 24, 1625, 20*l.*; Shelley, a long letter to W. T. Baxter, who had objected to the continuance of the friendship between his daughter Isabel and Mary Shelley, Dec. 30, 1817, 12*l.*; William Godwin, three letters about the Shelley family affairs, 2*l.*; Charles Lamb, A.L.s. to W. Godwin, April 13, 1822, 2*l.* The total of the sale was 1,96*l.* 14*s.*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Ahmad (Mirza Ghulam), *The Teachings of Islam: a Solution of Five Fundamental Religious Problems from the Muslim Point of View*, 1*l.* 6*s.* net.

A paper read at the Great Religious Conference at Lahore in December, 1896, and printed in instalments in *The Review of Religions* in 1902 and 1903. Intended to remove misconceptions by giving the Muslim solution of the five problems: (1) the physical, moral, and spiritual nature of man; (2) the afterlife; (3) the object of existence and the means to attain it; (4) the effect of conduct in this life and the life to come; (5) the sources of Divine knowledge.

Ainsworth (Percy C.), *A Thornless World*, and other Sermons, 3*l.* 6*s.* net.

Archdall (Canon Mervyn), *Stages of Revelation and Faith*, 1*l.* net.

With an introduction by the Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdall.

Berg (Emil P.), *The Conversion of India, or, Reconciliation between Christianity and Hinduism: being Studies in Indian Missions*; and *The Spiritual Biography of Jesus Christ according to the Saintly Essenes: being Ideal Studies in the First Century of the Christian Era*, 2 vols., 3*l.* net each.

Bible, Revised Version without the Marginal Notes of the Revisers.

A new edition, indicating the paragraphs of the revisers, but divided into verses.

Church Congress, Stoke-on-Trent, Official Report.

Edited by the Rev. C. Dunkley.

Hamilton (Rev. David S.), *Zion's Towers, and other Sermons on the Old Lines*, 2*l.* net.

International Review of Missions, January, 1912, 2*l.* net.

A quarterly review issued by the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference, 1910.

Life of Saint Teresa, taken from the French of "A Carmelite Nun" by Alice, Lady Lovat, with a Preface by Mgr. R. H. Benson, 10*l.* 6*s.* net.

The English of the translation is evidently a close and sympathetic rendering of the original. Monsignor Benson's introduction sets forth St. Teresa's relation on the one hand to mysticism, on the other to Catholic dogma.

Mayor (John E. B.), *Twelve Cambridge Sermons*, 5*l.* net.

Edited, with a memoir, by H. F. Stewart.

Old Testament in Greek according to the Text of Codex Vaticanus, supplemented from other Uncial Manuscripts, with a Critical Apparatus containing the Variants of the Chief Ancient Authorities for the Text of the Septuagint, edited by Alan England Brooke and Norman McLean: Vol. I. The Octateuch: Part III. Numbers and Deuteronomy, 15*l.* net.

Paganry, Popery, and Pillage, by Constantine Labarum, 2*l.* net.

An account of the Popes from the ultra-Protestant point of view.

Peabody (Francis Greenwood), *Sunday Evenings in the College Chapel: Sermons to Young Men*, 5*l.* net.

By the Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard University.

Roxys (Thomas Fletcher), *Job and the Problem of Suffering*, 2*l.* net.

Sayer (A. G. Walpole), *The Sufficiency and Defects of the English Communion Office*, 3*l.* net.

The writer's object is to defend the English Office from the charge of insufficiency, but also to point out defects. He deals only with the Canon.

Wilberforce (Ven. Basil), *Thoughts for Christmas*, 1*l.* 6*s.* net.

Wilson (Frederick William), *The Importance of the Reign of Queen Anne in English Church History*, 2*l.* net.

The Gladstone Memorial Essay for 1911, with an introduction by C. W. C. Oman.

Laws.

Broughton (Herbert M.), *Reminders for Conveyancers, with References to some of the Best Precedents*, 3*l.* 6*s.* net.

New edition.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Andrews (Samuel) and Lees (Major William), *Excavation of the Roman Forts at Castleshaw, near Delph, West Riding*, 3*l.* 6*s.* net.

Second interim report, prepared by F. A. Bruton, with notes on the pottery by James Curle. Contains 45 plates.

Christ Church, Oxford: an Anthology in Prose and Verse, selected by Arthur Hassall, 6*l.* net.

With 26 plates in colour reproduced from paintings by Arthur Garratt and portraits in Christ Church Hall.

Earland (Ada), *John Opie and his Circle*, 2*l.* net.

With 51 illustrations.

Jackson (E. Nevill), *The History of Silhouettes*. With many illustrations.

Malory (Sir Thomas), *Le Morte Darthur, the Book of King Arthur and of his Noble Knights of the Round Table*, Vol. IV., 2*l.* net.

One of the Riccardi Press Books, with coloured illustrations by W. Russell Flint. For notice of Vol. III. see *Athenæum*, Oct. 28, p. 527.

Pick (Robert F.), *Egyptological Tracts*: 1. The Origin of the Osirian Cult as reflected in the Papyrus of Nes-Amsu, B.C. 312.

Robinson (J. Armitage), *The Abbot's House at Westminster*, 5*l.* net.

Shaw-Sparrow (Walter), *John Lavery and his Work*, 10*l.* 6*s.* net.

With a preface by R. B. Cunningham Graham, and numerous illustrations.

Vogel (J. Ph.), *Antiquities of Chamba State: Part I. Inscriptions of the Pre-Muhammadan Period*, 3*l.* With 40 plates and 30 illustrations in the text.

In the Archaeological Survey of India, New Imperial Series.

Wales, National Museum, *Fourth Annual Report* (1910-11).

Poetry and Drama.

Abercrombie (Lascelles), *Emblems of Love designed in Several Discourses*, 5*l.* net.

Aristophanes, *Lysistrata*, acted at Athens in the Year B.C. 411, the Greek Text revised, with a translation into Corresponding Metres, Introduction, and Commentary, by Benjamin Bickley Rogers, 10*l.* 6*s.* net.

Another of Mr. Rogers's admirable editions.

Caligno (Robert), *Spes Vitæ, and other Poems*, 1*l.* net.

Granta Shakespeare: Macbeth; and Twelfth Night, 1*l.* each.

Heine (Heinrich), *Poetical Works*, now first completely rendered into English Verse in accordance with the Original Forms by John Payne, 3 vols., 6*l.* net.

Ingersley (R. M.), *The Amethyst Scarab, and other Poems*, 1*l.* net.

Knight (Marcia), *Milestones: Songs from an Old House*, 3*l.* net.

The greater number of these verses have appeared in different papers.

Magyar Poems, selected and translated from the Hungarian, with Biographical Notes, by Nora de Vally and Dorothy M. Stuart, 2*l.* net.

Onions (C. T.), *A Shakespeare Glossary*, 2*l.* net.

Pearls of Posy: a Biographical Birthday Book of Popular Poets of the Period at the Time of the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary, 10*l.* net.

Edited by Chas. F. Forshaw.

Salford (Pryor), *Song, Scene, and Story*, 1*l.* net.

A book of verse.

Sauter (Lilian), *Through High Windows*, 1*l.* net.

A collection of poems, some of which have appeared in *The English Review*, *The Englishwoman*, and *The Vineyard*.

Sedgwick (Leonard John), *Good Dreams and Bad. White (James Terry)*, For Lovers and Others: a Book of Roses, 8*l.* 25*s.* net.

With illustrations.

Wright (Thomas), *The Lives of the British Hymn-Writers*, being Personal Memoirs derived largely from Unpublished Materials: Vol. II. Augustus M. Toplady and Contemporary Hymn-Writers, 5*l.* net.

Yeats (W. B.), *Plays for an Irish Theatre*, 8*l.* net.

With designs by Gordon Craig.

Music.

Macpherson (Stewart), *Studies in Phrasing and Form*, 2*l.* 6*s.* net.

In the Joseph Williams Series of Handbooks on Music.

Williams (C. F. Abdy), *The Aristoxenian Theory of Musical Rhythm*, 12*l.* net.

Bibliography.

Calcutta Imperial Library, *Annual Report for 1910*.

Philosophy.

Baldwin (James Mark), *Thought and Things: a Study of the Development and Meaning of Thought, or Genetic Logic*: Vol. III. Interest and Art, being Real Logic, Part I. Genetic Epistemology, 10*l.* net.

Stratton (George Malcolm), *Psychology of the Religious Life*, 10/- net.

The author takes the view of religion as a conflict, and discusses it under the headings of conflicts in regard to feeling and emotion, in regard to action, and in regard to thought. His treatment is rather discursive than profound. In the Library of Philosophy.

History and Biography.

Aiyangar (S. Krishnaswami), *Ancient India*, 6/- net.

A collection of essays on the literary and political history of Southern India, including an account of the Chola empire, of the life and times of Sri Ramanujacharya, and of problems connected with Tamil literature.

Brown (P. Hume), *History of Scotland to the Present Time*, 3 vols., 30/- net.

With maps and illustrations. This edition is brought down to the present time, and changes have been introduced throughout, due to later investigation.

Emerson's Journals : Vols. V. and VI., 1838-44, 6/- net each.

With annotations by Edward Waldo Emerson and Waldo Emerson Forbes. For notice of Vols. III. and IV. see *Athenæum*, March 11, 1911, p. 270.

Historical Record of the Coronation of their Majesties King George the Fifth and Queen Mary, 1911, 8/-

With numerous full-page coloured illustrations.

Lincoln, Royal Charters of the City, Henry II. to William III., 12/- net.

Transcribed and translated, with an introduction, by Walter de Gray Birch.

Lodge's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, 1912, 21/- net.

Memorials of the Counties of England : Old Gloucestershire, 15/- net.

Edited by P. H. Ditchfield, with many illustrations.

Okey (Thomas), *The Story of Avignon*, illustrated by Percy Wadham, 4/- net.

Medieval Town Series.

Geography and Travel.

Clapp (E. J.), *The Navigable Rhine : the Development of its Shipping, the Basis of the Prosperity of its Commerce, and its Traffic in 1907*, 5/- net.

Denby (Jay), *Letters from China, and some Eastern Sketches*, 6/-

Havell (E. B.), *Banaras, the Sacred City : Sketches of Hindu Life and Religion*, 6/-

Second edition, with many illustrations.

Jackson (A. V. Williams), *From Constantinople to the Home of Omar Khayyam : Travels in Transcaucasia and Northern Persia for Historic and Literary Research*, 15/- net.

Koebel (W. H.), *In the Maoriland Bush*, 12/- net.

The author complains that the Maoriland bush has never yet found a singer. His twenty-four chapters describe the country and the people, but some of them have already appeared as articles in different papers. The volume has 36 illustrations.

MacDonald (Alexander K.), *Picturesque Paraguay : Sport, Pioneering, Travel*, 16/- net.

Education.

Collegian (The) : an All-India Journal of Education (University and Technical), November, 6d. Published at Calcutta.

Sociology.

Pande (Pandit Bireswar), *Man, Social, Moral, and Intellectual*, 2/-

An exposition of Hindu religion, and a defence of Hindu civilization and its customs in regard to caste and marriage.

Anthropology.

Bureau of American Ethnology, *Twenty-Seventh Annual Report, 1905-6*.

With many illustrations.

Philology.

Prior (Anna) and Ryan (Anna L.), *How to Learn English, a Reader for Foreigners*, 2/- net.

Science.

Agar (Madeline), *Garden Design, in Theory and Practice*, 7/- net.

Bailey (B. F.), *The Induction Motor*, 10/- net.

Bailey (L. H.), *Farm and Garden Rule-Book : a Manual of Ready Rules and Reference, with Recipes, Precepts, Formulas, and Tabular Information, for the Use of General Farmers, Gardeners, Stockmen, Dairymen, Rural Teachers, and Others in the United States and Canada*, 8/- net.

Besant (W. H.) and Ramsey (A. S.), *A Treatise on Hydrostatics : Part I. Hydrostatics*, 7/- net.

New edition.

Cantlie (James), *British Red Cross Society Training Manual No. III.*, 1/- net.

With many illustrations.

Chambers's Navigation : a Guide to the Examination of Second Hands, Skippers, and Extra Skippers of Fishing Vessels and Trawlers, by John Don and W. J. Caird, edited by J. Bolam, 2/- net.

Kelvin (Sir William Thomson, Baron), Mathematical and Physical Papers : Vol. VI. Voltaic Theory, Radio-activity, Electrons, Navigation and Tides, Miscellaneous, 10/-

Arranged and revised with brief annotations by Sir Joseph Larmor.

Lang (H.), *Metallurgy* : Vol. I. Introductory, 12/- net.

Marshall (G. Balfour), *A Manual of Midwifery, for Students and Practitioners*, 14/- net.

Meysey-Thompson (R. F.), *The Horse : its Origin and Development, combined with Stable Practice*, 15/- net.

St. Andrews University, *Five Hundredth Anniversary : Memorial Volume of Scientific Papers contributed by Members of the University*, edited by William Carmichael McIntosh, John E. A. Steggall, and James C. Irvine.

Smith (David Eugene) and Karpinski (Louis Charles), *The Hindu-Arabic Numerals*.

Traces the development of Oriental numerals from the early Hindu forms, with no place-value, to the present forms and use in Europe. The last chapter contains interesting illustrations of early European MS. forms.

Soddy (Frederick), *The Chemistry of the Radio-Elements*, 2/- net.

One of the Monographs of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry.

Spoofford (C. M.), *The Theory of Structures*, 17/- net.

Juvenile Books.

Alban (Florence L.), *Beloved, and other Stories. Christian Science teachings adapted for children*.

Barley (Frederick), *The Twins : their Visit to the Queen*, 2/-

A story for parents to read to their children.

Fairies and Flowers, 5/- net.

Poems by Frances Ward, illustrations by Maggie.

Quiller-Couch (A. T.), *The Roll Call of Honour : a new Book of Golden Deeds*, 6/- net.

With coloured illustrations.

Fiction.

Brigstocke (L. M.), *Love's Artist*, 6/-

Opens with the girlhood of the heroine in Scotland but the main part of the plot and consequent tragedy is laid in India.

Pelham (Gordon), *Sheila Donovan : a Priest's Love Story*, 6/-

Concerns the curious state of mind of an Anglican priest who, having betrayed the girl he loved, found that his conscience did not permit him to marry her immediately. The ending is tragic, and the story lacks humour.

Weyman's (Stanley) Works, Vols. XV.-XX., 2/- net each.

Thin Paper Edition.

Wister (Owen), *The Virginian : a Horseman of the Plains*, 5/- net.

New edition, with illustrations by Charles M. Russell, and drawings from Western scenes by Frederic Remington.

Wright (Mabel Osgood), *The Love that Lives*, 6/-

For review see p. 766.

General Literature.

Blakeborough (Richard), *Wit, Character, Folklore, and Customs of the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a Glossary of over 4,000 Words and Idioms now in use*, 5/- net.

Second edition.

Extended Order Drill and the Company in Battle in accordance with Infantry Training, by an Adjutant, 1/- net.

In Gale & Polden's Military Series.

Hermathena : a Series of Papers on Literature, Science, and Philosophy, by Members of Trinity College, Dublin, No. XXXVII., 4/-

Hester (G. N.), *Young England's Iliad*, prefaced by a Camp-Fire Confabulation among Scouts and Terriers, 2/-

Kerr-Smiley (P.), *The Peril of Home Rule*, 1/-

The striking feature of the book is the quantity of quotations drawn from the author's opponents. This should make it a textbook for Unionist orators. With an introduction by Sir Edward Carson.

Life in Shakespeare's England : a Book of Elizabethan Prose, compiled by John Dove Wilson, 3/- net.

Selections from contemporary authors arranged as a picture of England and the English, more with the object of describing the environments of Shakespeare himself than of giving a detailed survey of Elizabethan times. It is the second of the Cambridge Anthologies.

London Stories, Part V., 6d. net.

Marvels of the Universe, Part V., 7d. net.

Musings, by E. K., 2/- net.

Parkyn (Walter A.), *The Language of Commerce*: Vol. I. Composition, Terminology, Letter-Writing, with Dictionary of Technical Terms and Phrases, List of Abbreviations, Model Business Letters, and Exhaustive Test Papers, 1/6

New edition.

Prelooker (Jaakoff), *Under the Russian and British Flags : a Story of True Experience*, 1/- net.

Reprinted from 'Russian Flashlights.' Contains also 'The Lion and the Bear,' an illustrated Russian Christmas story for English children.

Renshaw (Graham), *More Animal Romances*.

Twenty-five sketches after the method of the author's former work. Many are reconstructions of scenes in prehistoric times. There are several illustrations, the most interesting of which is 'The Invisible Elephant.' Thackeray's Works : Burlesques, Cornhill to Cairo, &c.; and Travels in London, Contributions to 'Punch,' 10/- net each.

Parts of the Harry Furniss Centenary Edition.

Almanacs and Diaries.

Clergyman's Ready Reference Diary and Kalender for 1912.

Live Stock Journal Almanac, 1912, 1/-

Music-Lover's Diary for 1912.

Onoto Diaries and Calendars.

Various editions at different prices.

Whitaker's Almanack, 1912, 1/-; with Supplement, 2/-

We are glad to see once again this classic of information.

Zadkiel's Almanac and Ephemeris for 1912, containing the Voice of the Stars, Forecasts of Weather Changes and Storms, &c., 6d.

Pamphlets.

Livingstone College, Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year 1910-11, as presented to the Annual General Meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 5.

"Ne Temere" Decree : an Appeal to the British Nation, 2d.

A verbatim report of the meeting held at Queen's Hall, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, to protest against the publication of the "Ne Temere" decree in the British Empire.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Pannier (Jacques), *L'Église Réformée de Paris sous Henri IV.*

With illustrations, maps, and plans. In three parts : I. Transition Years before the Edict of Nantes (1593-9); II. The First Years after the Edict (1599-1606), Protestant Worship at Abon; III. The End of the Reign (1606-15), Protestant worship at Charenton.

Philosophy.

Brentano (Franz), *Aristoteles, und seine Weltanschauung*, 3m.

Interpretations of the Aristotelian *opera* for the most part leave discrepancies and contradictions unreconciled : in this monograph the author has attempted to present the doctrine in its unity.

Grosse Denker, herausgegeben von E. von Aster, 2 vols., 14m.

This is a series of monographs by different writers. Those in the first volume are on the Principles of pre-Socratic Philosophy; on Socrates and the Sophists; on Plato; Aristotle; Hellenistic philosophy; St. Augustine; St. Thomas Aquinas; Bruno, and Descartes.

Those in the second are on Spinoza; Leibniz; Locke and Hume; Kant; Fichte; Hegel; Schelling; Schopenhauer; Herbart and Nietzsche; and the work concludes with a paper on 'Philosophical Tendencies of the Present Day.' The aim is to afford a sound preparation for the study of the great thinkers of the past, which shall itself lead, not so much to learning "philosophy" as to learning "how to philosophize." Prof. Windeland, in the concluding chapter, points out the revival of the influence of Lotze.

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A defence of "Scepticism," published originally in 1792, and now issued by the Kanti-
gesellschaft as the first of a series of reprints of little-known works which influenced the intellectual development of the last two centuries. Each—like the one before us—will contain a short account of the author and his works, and a few necessary explanatory notes.

Science.

Sidéry (M. D.), *Étude sur l'Origine astronomique de la Chronologie juive*, 3fr. 80.

Reprinted from the *Mémoires of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres*.

General Literature.

Chavillard (G.), *Le Stock Exchange : les Usages de la Place de Londres et les Valeurs de Placement*.

The third edition of this useful work takes into consideration the changes caused by the Finance Acts of recent years, and contains up-to-date statistics. The statement of income-tax on pp. 180-81 is not altogether accurate.

Wilde (Geo.), *Das Horoskop als Schlüssel zum Erfolg, autorisierte Uebertragung nach englischen Originalen*.

* All books received at the Office up to Tuesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

'Sin and its Remedy,' and 'Christ and the Gospels.'

A prominent ecclesiastic of the Church of Scotland has also passed away in the person of Dr. Norman Macleod. He had little time for literary exercises, but a manual which he wrote, entitled 'Church, Ministry, and Sacraments,' has been widely read.

THE REV. J. M. C. CRUM, Mentmore Vicarage, Leighton Buzzard, and Mr. Stephen Paget, 21, Ladbroke Square, W., issue an appeal for letters which can be used for a memoir of the late Bishop of Oxford. They will be carefully copied and returned, and may be sent to either of the addresses given above.

MR. CHARLES HIGHAM writes to us maintaining, on the evidence of a Jersey minister, that Frederick Tennyson retained throughout his life his faith in the doctrines of Swedenborg. Our phrase in the review of 'Tennyson and his Friends' represents fairly, we think, the view stated by that book.

THE number of annuals is to be increased this year by a reference book for philatelists, 'The Stamp Year.' The editor is Mr. F. J. Melville, whose latest work, 'Chats on Postage Stamps,' has been well received; and Mr. W. H. Peckitt is the publisher.

THE death was announced on Thursday last, at the age of 55, of Mrs. Arthur Stannard, well known as the writer, under the name of John Strange Winter, of stories of military life. She attained wide popularity and extraordinary fluency, being credited with over eighty novels.

WE have received a long letter from Mr. J. Hertslet, in the course of which he says:—

"The hoary fable of the purity of the raw heathen girl having reappeared in the review of Mr. S. P. Hyatt's 'Off the Main Track' in your issue of August 26th, which has just reached this distant spot [Ntabamlope, Natal], I feel strongly impelled to raise a protest. The mistake arises, I imagine, from judging by appearances without being in a position really to understand native life, as no one ignorant of the local language can understand it. I am acquainted intimately with the Zulus who live on the High Veldt of Natal, and who are, probably owing to the cool and bracing climate, superior in morals to most other African tribes."

Mr. Hertslet declares that the untaught native girl's moral position is as bad as it can be. In fact, we refrain from reproducing his remarks as they would only lead to an "impossible discussion." He maintains that the reason why certain white men are attracted by native mission girls is because their degradation is less than that of the untaught native girl.

THE death was announced on Sunday last of the Rev. Peter Anton, parish minister of Kilsyth, who has been a considerable contributor to newspapers and periodicals, including *The Scots Magazine* and *Fraser's Magazine*. His published volumes include 'Masters in History,'

'England's Essayists,' 'The Flywheel,' 'Staying Power,' and a 'History of Kilsyth.'

MR. H. B. WHEATLEY delivered on Thursday afternoon last, to the Early English Text Society, an address on Dr. Furnivall and the Society's work. Of its original committee he is now the last survivor.

THE death, reported from New York on Saturday last, of Mr. Henry Snowden Ward removes an enthusiastic Dickensian who was also an expert photographer. He published a volume on 'Shakespeare's Town and Times,' and, in conjunction with his wife, an admirable illustrated volume on 'The Real Dickens Land.' He also wrote on the X rays and on photography.

THE Council of the Library Association has arranged a free course of lectures by Mr. R. A. Peddie on 'Reference Books for Librarians and Readers.' They will be held in the Lecture Room of the British Museum on the following Saturday afternoons: December 16th, January 27th, February 10th and 24th, and March 23rd.

UPPINGHAM ROAD, COVENTRY, is to be renamed George Eliot Road, and the city Council propose to commemorate the novelist's connexion with Coventry by placing a tablet in the house where she translated Strauss's 'Life of Jesus' and where she lived from 1841 until the death of her father in 1849.

UNDER the heading 'History and Romance' we last week credited Messrs. Blackie with publishing 'Dickie and Dorrie at School' by E. Everett-Green. This was a mistake, which we regret. The book should be obtained from Messrs. Wells Gardner, Darton & Co., 3, Paternoster Buildings, E.C.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL will hold its sixteenth Annual Conference of Teachers at the Birkbeck College on January 4th, 5th, and 6th.

SCOTTISH readers will regret to learn that Mr. Walter Graham Easton, long known as an authority on Scottish genealogical questions and antiquities, died suddenly in his sleep on Friday morning, the 8th inst.

M. EDMOND SAGLIO, who died last week in Paris, was born in that city on June 9th, 1828, and will be chiefly remembered for the 'Dictionnaire' of Greek and Roman antiquities in four quarto volumes (1873), which he wrote in collaboration with C. Daremburg, and which is now in its third edition. M. Saglio was a Conservateur at the Louvre from 1871 to 1893, when he was appointed Director of the Cluny Museum, where he remained until 1903.

THE writer Friedrich Dernburg, whose death at the age of 78 is announced from Berlin, was the father of the former Secretary of State, and for some years he himself followed a political career. He was the author of 'Spanische Bilder,' 'Russische Leute,' and other works, and edited the feuilleton of the *Berliner Tageblatt*.

SCIENCE

Through Trackless Labrador. By H. Hesketh Prichard. (Heinemann.)

It may surprise some people to learn that within two thousand miles of Glasgow, and nearly in the same latitude, there is a large area of British territory still untrodden by the white man. Such, however, is the case with an extensive tract in the northern part of "the Labrador" (*sc.* "the peninsula of" Labrador), as it is called by its coastal inhabitants and the Newfoundlanders. Mr. Prichard, whose literary skill is well known, gives a delightful account of his adventures in this outlying corner of the Empire. The books and articles by Dr. Grenfell of the Deep Sea Mission have made the needs and resources of the southern part of the peninsula familiar to many; and the eastern interior along the banks of the George River has been traversed by more than one party of American explorers in the last ten years. The death from starvation of Leonidas Hubbard in 1903, when attempting to reach the George, has given the country a bad name; though the subsequent successful achievement of his aim by his widow and by his companion Mr. Wallace proves, in Mr. Prichard's opinion, that he was the victim of "remorseless ill-luck." But till last year the high plateau between the east coast and the George had never been visited except by stray bands of Indians and Eskimo, who generally took a southerly course.

Mr. Prichard's plan was, with his companion Mr. Gathorne-Hardy and a Canadian hunter, to cross the unknown north-eastern part of this plateau from the mission station of Nain to Indian House Lake, through which the George flows in its course to Ungava Bay. Mr. Prichard designates the mission-ship Harmony, in which his party sailed, as "a ship with a history." But in stating that, under the name of the Lorna Doone, she "carried the Wiggins' Expedition to the White Sea," he is giving a notion of that history which is neither correct nor adequate. Four times between 1895 and 1898 the vessel carried a cargo through the Kara Sea and into the Yenesei; but, although these voyages were all undertaken in pursuance of Capt. Wiggins's scheme, she was only once—on the first occasion—commanded by that adventurous pioneer of trade.

On arriving at Nain, Mr. Prichard made his way into the interior by canoe along the Fraser—a river till then unexplored; and from its upper valley he climbed, with only such provisions as his party could carry, to the high plateau of the peninsula. To his dismay, he found it to be bare of timber—an unexpected difficulty that made cooking a problem, and the crossing by raft of broad lakes or streams an im-

possibility. His description of this "roof of the Labrador" is worth quoting:—

"Ridge on ridge, some of considerable height, roll away seemingly to the world's end. In the valleys and cups of the hills lie thousands of nameless lakes. The winds during the greater part of the year rage over it. It is sheer desolation, abysmal and chaotic. Of dominant notes there are but two, the ivory-coloured reindeer moss and the dark Laurentian stone.... There is no shelter for him who travels it; hardly one of the glacier-driven stones is more than four feet high; every lake is whipped into wrath and thunders on its shores.... Lucky the man if he can find a rock beneath which to creep, and in that cold refuge shiver as he peers out and watches the elemental Spirit of the Tempest rejoicing in what seems the very heart of his kingdom."

During those August days, however, they were haunted by a spirit as insistent—the curse of sub-Arctic lands—styled by Mr. Prichard Beelzebub, "The Lord of Flies":—

"We discovered that the mosquitoes of the river-valley were but sluggish and incompetent regiments as compared with the army of these hardy mountaineers, whose vanguard stabbed us with red-hot needles sent well home.... As we moved about, above each of us rolled a pillar, revolving and buzzing and thousands strong.... At the midday halt I took over fifty from my tea. These had committed suicide in the interval of its being poured into the billy and the moment when it became cool enough to drink. Nor could we cook cake or fish, but flies were enshrined within it close as currants. We must devour them or starve; and indeed we hardly heeded them, for at any rate these were dead, and the living claimed all our attention."

How at length, with fast-diminishing rations, they reached Indian House Lake; how an accident to the leader delayed them there twelve days; how they started on the return march over the plateau, which it had taken them ten days to traverse, with about a day's provisions; and how in the nick of time the intervention of an obliging caribou relieved them from all anxiety—these things, to be appreciated, should be learnt at first hand from Mr. Prichard's lively pages. He admits that luck was with him, as it was against his unfortunate predecessor; and he adds that "in wilderness travel it is a truism to say that luck decides the issue." The story is illustrated by a series of nearly a hundred excellent photographs; and Lady Helen Graham's sketch of a famished Indian watching the delayed migration of the caribou has a certain grim appropriateness as a frontispiece.

The narrative of travel occupies little more than half the book; the remaining eight chapters deal with the peninsula and its inhabitants from a general standpoint. Very interesting is the sketch of the devoted labours of the Moravian Brethren, who in little more than a century have changed the coast Eskimo from "the most savage race on the whole continent" to a peaceable and God-fearing people. The author is here drawing from notes supplied by his mother during a summer residence at the Mission. There are also

chapters on the Eskimo and their dogs, whom he calls "the winter masters of the Labrador." In spite of the supreme value of the dogs for travel, the gruesome stories which he relates of their ferocity leave a decidedly unpleasant impression. The description of the life of the "liveyeeres" or white settlers is most graphic; but the chapter on the Indian tribes—the Montagnais and Nascaapees—though well illustrated, seems not to be derived from personal experience. Mr. Gathorne-Hardy supplies a chapter on fishing; and Mr. Prichard contrasts the expenses and the chances of sport in trips to Norway, Labrador, and Newfoundland, to the advantage of the last-named country.

With regard to the exploration of the peninsula, he thinks that a journey from the Hudson's Bay post of Fort George to Nain—a distance of 700 miles in a direct line, but in actual travel quite double—might be feasible, but "would resolve itself into a prolonged attempt to live upon the natural resources of one of the most barren countries of the world." A winter journey would seem preferable, owing to the summer pest of flies and mosquitoes; but Mr. Prichard considers that this would lose three parts of its scientific value, through the obliteration by snow of the natural features of the landscape.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

In the latest instalment of *The British Bird Book*, Section VI. (T. C. & E. C. Jack), we are confronted with many familiar ornithological puzzles, such as those connected with the cuckoo and the owls. Mr. Pycraft's contribution on the latter is weighty, and in places highly technical, as in the interesting discussion on the asymmetry of the external ear, a point illustrated by six figures of the heads of various owls. Mr. Kirkman's chapters on the cuckoo are crammed with facts which he has set forth in impartial array, and his close reasoning disentangles with rare skill the bewildering and conflicting evidence. The main problem presented by the origin of the parasitism of the cuckoo is not, as he points out, to be disposed of by arguing in a circle or confusing cause and effect. When we study the habits of the living bird, inconsistency would seem to be the key-note, for in the case of the cuckoo no line of conduct can be definitely laid down in a single particular. The resemblance or otherwise of the eggs to those of the foster-parent is exhaustively dealt with by Mr. Jourdain and well illustrated by a coloured plate. Photographs of real scientific value have been utilized throughout.

Mr. Pycraft has further chapters on the kingfisher and on pigeons. No reference is made under the latter head to wood-pigeon diphtheria which has in recent years attracted much attention. Mr. Jourdain writes, from his Continental experience, of the rarely seen roller and hoopoe, and concludes this section with the sand-grouse.

On the whole, the letterpress is somewhat heavier and of a more orthodox description than in previous issues. The illustrations continue to be very good; of those in colour the cuckoo and the barn-owl on the wing are particularly successful.

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W. T. LYNN.

Our veteran and esteemed contributor on astronomical subjects, Mr. William Thynne Lynn, passed away at Blackheath on the 11th inst. His father was Army Surgeon of the Fifth ("the Fighting Fifth") Regiment, and went through nearly all the battles of the Peninsular War (except Talavera), and afterwards settled as a general practitioner in Westminster, where, on August 9th, 1835, the subject of this notice was born. After being assistant for several years to the late Prof. Challis at Cambridge, he joined the regular staff of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, under Sir G. B. Airy, then Astronomer Royal—this was not later than 1860. There he served for more than twenty-six years—for part of the time as head of the calculating department—when, his health being no longer able to the strain of night duty, he resigned. It was on the recommendation of Sir George Airy that he began to write on astronomy for *The Athenæum*, and at the time of his death he was the oldest member of its regular staff. Outside professional circles, he is chiefly known as the author of a number of elementary treatises on astronomical subjects, of which 'Celestial Motions' is in its twelfth edition, 'Remarkable Comets' in the fifteenth, and 'Remarkable Eclipses' in the sixteenth. He also wrote several little books on Biblical subjects, and was a lay reader in the diocese of Southwark. Of his devoutness and self-abnegation for the good of others much might be said—they formed noteworthy elements in his character.

SIR J. D. HOOKER.

THE name of Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, who died on Sunday last at The Camp, near Sunningdale, at 94, full of years and honours, recalls scientific battles long since fought and won. Always an indefatigable student, he was vigorous up to the end, and he fairly earned by his strenuous work for many years and the originality of his researches the title of the greatest botanist of his day. His talents might be quoted as the result of heredity, for his father was Regius Professor of Botany at Glasgow and Director of the gardens at Kew, and his mother was the daughter of an authority on sea-weeds. Born at Haleworth in 1817, and educated at the High School and University of Glasgow, he was both surgeon and botanist, and, like Darwin in the Beagle, he found in the Erebus scope for his powers. The cruise from 1839 to 1843 afforded him abundant materials for the 'Flora Antarctica' and other volumes, the publication of which established his reputation. On his return he assisted for a while the Edinburgh Professor of Botany, and became botanist to the Geological Survey of Great Britain. His most important work, however, was done in a series of travels which began a year later: on the northern frontiers of India, 1847-51; Syria and Palestine, 1860; Morocco and the Greater Atlas, 1871; and the Rocky Mountains and California, 1877.

In 1855 he became Assistant Director of Kew Gardens, and succeeded to his father's place of Director in 1865, holding it till 1885. Of the numerous publications which his work at home and abroad produced, the most important are 'The Rhododendrons of the Sikkim Himalayas,' some of which he introduced at Kew; the 'Flora Indica' he wrote with Dr. Thomas Thomson; and 'The Flora of British India,' a splendid piece of work which he began in 1872, and

finished in 1897. With Bentham he collaborated in 'Genera Plantarum,' dealing with Kew specimens; and his 'Student's Flora of the British Isles' (1870) at once became a standard work.

He was on terms of affectionate intimacy with Darwin, who expresses his "deep obligations" to him in 'The Origin of Species.' Hooker knew and approved of the conclusions Darwin had reached in 1844, long before that classic work came out. He was a speaker at the famous Oxford meeting of the British Association in 1860, when Wilberforce and Huxley were the protagonists, and he supported Darwin's theories as helpful in explaining the phenomena of botany. He had, in fact, used them in his 'Introduction to the Australian Flora' of 1859. Again in 1868 his exposition of the Darwinian doctrine as President of the British Association at Norwich had a marked effect on scientific opinion.

In geology and geography his researches were also recognized as far-reaching and sagacious. All Hooker's work is marked by a thoroughness which makes it of permanent worth, and the modesty which is characteristic of the great scholar.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Dec. 7.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Lapworthia: a Typical Brittlestar of the Silurian Age, with Suggestions for a New Classification of the Ophiuroidea,' by Miss I. B. and Prof. W. J. Sollas,—'The Physiological Influence of Ozone,' by Messrs. Leonard Hill and Martin Flack,—'On the Factors concerned in Agglutination,' by Mr. H. R. Dean,—'Action of Dissolved Substances upon the Autofermentation of Yeast,' by Messrs. A. Harden and S. G. Paine,—'Further Experiments upon the Blood-Volume of Mammals and its Relation to the Surface Area of the Body,' by Prof. Georges Dreyer and Mr. W. Ray,—and 'The Origin and Destiny of Cholesterol in the Animal Organism: Part VIII. On the Cholesterol Content of the Liver of Rabbits under Various Diets and during Inanition,' by Messrs. G. W. Ellis and J. A. Gardner.

LINNEAN.—Dec. 7.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. W. Audas, Mr. C. K. Bancroft, Miss R. M. Cardew, Dr. W. J. Dakin, Mr. J. Hughes, Dr. J. H. Johnston, Mr. R. Laurie, Mr. W. McRae, Sir F. W. Moore, Dr. Annie Porter, Mr. A. M. Smith, Miss E. L. Stephens, Miss E. M. Wakefield, and Mr. A. J. Wilmett were elected Fellows.—Mr. H. N. Dixon gave an abstract of his paper entitled 'On some Mosses of New Zealand.'—Dr. G. Henderson showed a series of more than 70 slides from photographs taken in 1870 during an official mission to Kashmir, Little Tibet, and Turkestan. Dr. Stapt and the President commented on the interest of the exhibition, and the botanical results obtained 40 years ago.—Dr. Henderson further showed three variations in the foliage of *Alnus glutinosa* from the banks of the Darent, in full view of his house, and explained that these differences corresponded with varying dates of leafing, leaf-fall, and fruiting. The President and Mr. J. C. Shenton also spoke.—Dr. A. B. Rendle showed a fine specimen of a viviparous *Poa trivialis*, Linn., found by Mr. Miller Christy at Stisted, near Braintree, in Essex. A discussion followed, in which Dr. Stapt, Mr. H. N. Dixon, and Mr. W. C. Worsdell took part.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Dec. 5.—It was reported that 5 Members, 133 Associate Members, and 3 Associates had been elected; also that 7 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that 117 Students had been admitted.

Dec. 12.—Dr. T. E. Stanton and Mr. J. R. Pannell read a paper on 'Experiments on the Strength and Fatigue Properties of Welded Joints in Iron and Steel.'

ARISTOTELIAN.—Dec. 4.—The Hon. Bertrand Russell, President, in the chair.

Dr. T. P. Nunn read a paper on 'Animism and the Doctrine of Energy.' The doctrine of Energy exhibits three distinct historical phases: (a) the mechanistic phase (Huygens, Bernoulli,

Lagrange, Helmholtz, Hertz, and J. J. Thomson); (b) the physical phase (Joule and Mayer, Kelvin and Clausius, Willard Gibbs); (c) the "energetics" phase (Duhem, Ostwald). The bearing of the doctrine upon the question of the relations of mind and body is ambiguous without a statement of the phase intended. In its last phase the Energy doctrine is equally compatible with psycho-physical parallelism or interactionism ("animism"). The incompatibility of the second phase with interactionism is not radical, but follows from the illegitimate hypostasis of energy as a quasi-substance. Only in the mechanistic phase is the doctrine really incompatible with animism, and no attempt to remove the incompatibility can be successful. The only alternative is to deny that the brain is a mechanical system.

Consideration of the verifiable facts upon which the Energy doctrine rests leads to the concepts of *types* and *classes* of phenomena. A type consists of events (e.g., work done, heat transmitted) which differ only in the numerical determinations of their details. A class of events of any type consists of those events which could be substituted one for another in the same phenomenal context. The Energy doctrine is summed up in the statement that among the possible classifications of events under their types there is one such that, if an event of type A can be substituted for an event of type B, the two events must be taken for definite corresponding classes. There is no reason, a priori, why this scheme should not include mental events; that is, interactionism is quite compatible with the Energy doctrine properly understood. The paper concluded by applying the results gained to the criticism of the recent works of Driesch and McDougall. A discussion followed.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

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| MON. | Institute of Antiquaries, 5.—Some Recent Statistical Results, Mr. W. P. Frere. |
| | —Institute of British Architects, 8.—The Newer Responsibilities of Architects, Practice Standing Committee. |
| | —Society of Arts, 8.—The Carbonization of Coal, Lecture IV., Prof. V. B. Lewes (Cantor Lecture). |
| TUES. | Geological Institute, 4.—Burma the Cinderella, Sir J. G. Scott. |
| | —Statistical, 5.—The Economic Position of Scotland and her Financial Relations with England and Ireland, Mr. Edgar Crumland. |
| | —Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Experiments on the Strength of Reinforced Concrete in Relation to Iron and Steel'; Paper on 'The Water-Supply of the Witwatersrand,' Mr. D. C. Leitch; 'Investigations relating to a Catchment-Area in Cape Colony,' Mr. E. C. Bartlett. |
| WED. | Meteorological, 7.30.—Solar Halos and Brocken Spectres, Mr. W. H. Dines. |
| | —Folk-lore, 8.—Telling the Rosary in the Far East and West, Mr. A. R. Wright; 'Meithel Literature,' Mr. C. H. H. Williams. |
| | —Geological, 8.—'The Silurian and Cambrian Rocks of Ross Edward Hill; 'The Ordovician and Silurian Rocks of the Kilbride Peninsula, Mayo,' Mr. C. Irving Gardiner and Prof. S. H. Reynolds. |
| | —Microscopical, 8.—'Photomicrography of the Electrical Reactions of the Heart,' Mr. F. Willington Scars; 'British Tunicates,' Rev. Hilderic Friend. |
| THURS. | Royal Numismatic, 6.30.—The Artistic Engravers of the Tigris Mint and the Signature of Evrenos on his Later Didrachm Dies, Sir Arthur J. Evans. |
| | —Linnean, 8.—'Some Annelids of the Thames Valley,' Rev. Mr. G. E. Lloyd; 'The Seeding Structure of Lesquiniaceae,' Prof. Percy Groom. |
| | —Chemical, 8.30.—'Investigations on the Dependence of Rotatory power on Chemical Constitution: Part II. The Rotations of some Sesquiterpenes and their Derivatives,' Mr. R. H. Pickard and J. Kenyon; 'The Alcohols of the Hydro-aromatic and Terpene Series: Part II. The Monohalides Corresponding to Optically Inactive Menthone,' Messrs. R. H. Pickard and W. O. Littlebury; 'The Absorption Spectra of Quinifine, Cupreine, 6-methoxy-quinoline, and 6-hydroxy-quinoline,' Messrs. J. J. Dobbie and J. J. Fox. |

Science Gossip.

THE planet Mars, being specially well placed at this opposition, is being carefully scrutinized by many observers, and announcements of new facts or of apparent surface changes are appearing at intervals.

PARABOLIC elements have been computed from the early observations of the comet (*h*, 1911) discovered by M. Schaumasse at the Nice Observatory on November 30th, and an ephemeris, from which it appears that the comet will be visible for some weeks as an object of the morning sky, but is not likely to be at all brilliant. Perihelion passage will take place on February 5th next, the perihelion distance being almost one and a fifth of the earth's mean distance.

AFTER some deliberation the Belgian authorities have undertaken the task of preparing an adequate map of the Katanga province of the Congo, and 40,000l. has been assigned for the work.

FINE ARTS

Notes on the Art of Rembrandt. By C. J. Holmes. (Chatto & Windus.)

COMPARISONS between the achievement of different artists are in general of dubious utility. The attempt to create a common term which the comparison frequently entails may obscure the problem of personality, and personality is the root of the whole matter. In spite of trade-guilds and Academies art is not primarily a thing of schools; great achievement has come not by apprenticeship or inheritance, but, after the first period of tutelage, by the lonely wrestling of the spirit.

The art of Rembrandt received little in the way of direct influence from the works of other painters. He made no long stay under masters: three years with one, six months with another; and then, at the age of 19, he preferred, according to a contemporary, "to study and practise painting alone and according to his own mind." Both the masters were "Italians," and perhaps he feared to be drawn into the orbit, or—knowing where lay the real source of strength for Italians and others alike—wished to be at home. So he stayed at Leyden, and afterwards at Amsterdam virtually for the whole of his life, always at work, and using as models his family, and above all, himself. There is hardly a more self-contained existence in the annals of art. As a consequence, in lieu of what Prof. Holmes characterizes as the Olympian dignity customary in Italian sacred pictures, and derived from classical tradition and the influence of sculpture, Rembrandt's treatment of many of the subjects is entirely in the spirit of genre. He is in some respects the first modern painter, and his interpretation of the Founder of Christianity places him, as Prof. Holmes truly says, with Fra Angelico. He attains in his work an effect of deep impressiveness, but he does so entirely by virtue of simplicity and strength of feeling. The relation of the characters is always one of intimacy, and this intimacy is manifested by such natural action as he might have observed in his daily life at home.

His industry was prodigious. Five hundred paintings, more than 300 etchings, and some 1,600 drawings attest it. His hand acquired such facility in the expression of his purpose that almost all, even of the slightest drawings, possess a quality and an independent value as works of art. His chosen medium of emphasis is the gradation of light. His vision of life is always that of a great panorama of changing light and shade. It is this which imparts to his work in landscape its suggestion of mystery and romance, and in the treatment of figures affords him his chosen method of rendering emotion. One of the most notable instances of this occurs in his picture of the 'Supper at Emmaus,' now in the Louvre, where the moment represented is that in

which, as Prof. Holmes says, "suddenly God is seen to be God, the gentle face lighting up with a smouldering radiance." The quietude and solemn feeling which he could thus create are seen in such works as the pen-and-wash drawing in the British Museum of 'Jesus in the House of Martha and Mary,' and the 'Holy Family with the Curtain' in the Royal Gallery at Cassel.

But these characteristics are most clearly displayed in Rembrandt's work as an etcher. Prof. Holmes examines the etchings from the point of view of education, and his analysis forms an important contribution to our knowledge of the art of Rembrandt.

Like its predecessor, the 'Notes on the Science of Picture-Making,' the present work owes its inception to the author's tenure of the Slade Professorship at Oxford. The fact may serve in some slight degree to mitigate the force of the strictures which he passes upon the influence of Academies in matters of art education, though we are in entire sympathy with the general tenor of his conclusions. There are necessary limits to revolt, and limits to self-training, and these are dealt with in two short chapters full of ripe sense and sound practical philosophy. The artist's paramount concern is to discover the limits within which personality may be exercised, and the work of Rembrandt is considered primarily as an index of this. While no one could have approached the problem with a more genuine enthusiasm, Prof. Holmes brings to the task a wide acquaintance with very different periods of art and a singular catholicity of sympathy which make his generalizations illuminating. He possesses, moreover, an inner knowledge as to necessary conditions, born of practice, and a vivifying gift of style. The result is a book which instructs and interests in equal measure.

An appendix of stylistic notes on the Rembrandt prints in the British Museum will be found of value by reason of its discussion of attributions and influences. The etchings, considered chronologically, serve as an index of the artist's gradual development. "The steady growth of power from youth to old age—the appearance of a grave defect in one plate, its avoidance in the succeeding plates; the alternation of successes with failures in Rembrandt's early years," are shown to be in harmony with the theory of genius enunciated by Reynolds in the 'Discourses,' which is summarized as "the result of a patient self-critical cultivation of a man's own powers." But, as the author shows, there is a pitfall for the too rigorous applicant of standards of connoisseurship in the fact that the advance, though gradual, is not without interruption; the artist's work varies with varying conditions, and his powers are not always exerted with equal effect.

Noteworthy among many felicitous interpretative comments is that concerning the 'Raising of Lazarus,' the truth of which one feels instinctively as one looks at the print.

It was in the art of etching that Rembrandt's achievement was most isolated; hence his countless experiments and the gradual stages by which he arrived at the greater freedom of line and the more delicate and subtle tonality which characterize his maturest work: of this progress the plates furnish a sufficient record.

In the concluding chapters of the work the art of Rembrandt is considered in relation to that of Franz Hals, Van Dyck, and Titian, the consideration being based upon a searching analysis of each painter's art.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Art of Herbert Schmalz, by Trevor Blakemore (Allen), is not perhaps too long for public interest, in that it deals with the painter of some of the most popular of modern pictures. From an artistic point of view, it seems of somewhat portentous size, and we are surprised to find in it ancient anecdotes concerning Victorian celebrities. We must confess in this connexion to a slight scepticism when we find the old story of Botticelli being "not a wine but a cheese" traced to Leighton's dining-room. However, it would be ungracious to quarrel with the "comic relief" which is introduced to lighten the author's subject-matter. The incongruity between the aim of some of Mr. Schmalz's pictures which are sensuous without being robust, and that of the masterpieces of religious sentimentality by which he is prominently known, is perhaps more apparent than real, and in any case does not seem to have appeared at all insistent to the clergymen who have written the appreciations at the end of the book. The illustrations are, on the whole, well printed, the latest developments of colour-printing being well adapted for this sort of work.

THOSE who are familiar with Dürer's works and the principal literature concerning them will find little new in *Albrecht Dürer, his Life and a Selection of his Works*, with explanatory comments by Dr. Friedrich Nüchter, translated by Lucy D. Williams (Macmillan); but it may be warmly recommended as an introduction to the artist. The biography wisely avoids all controversial points, and gives the main outlines as far as possible in Dürer's own words, with simple comments. The scale of the book is sufficiently large for the illustrations—except the specimens of the big fifteenth-century wood-cuts, and, of course, the pictures—to be given without any reduction, and a single page of the 'Life of the Virgin,' or such an engraving as the 'St. Jerome' or the 'Melancholia' in its true dimensions, is a far more valuable lesson than a number of illustrations reduced to one small uniform measure, regardless of the scale of the originals. Most of the reproductions, especially of the engravings and pictures, are good; the frontispiece to the 'Little Passion,' however, is taken from a copy, and specimens of drawings in Maximilian's Prayer-book are from one of the old and unsatisfactory lithographic "facsimiles"; the second of the pair is in some respects a caricature of the original. The commentaries on the plates err a little on the side of sentimentality, but the interpretation will, doubtless, be helpful to many who are not familiar with the traditions of German art. It is a matter for regret that so few specimens of Dürer's drawings are included. The hare is not appropriately placed as an illustration to the chapter 'In Venice.'

DESIGNS FOR THE DECORATION OF CHELSEA TOWN HALL.

THE impression produced by this exhibition is very disappointing for those who regard the revival of decorative painting as the most desirable thing for art in this country. *Hoc erat in votis.* Here are the generous donors coming forward to endow the beginning of such a movement. Here is the public competition, limited, it is true, to Chelsea artists, yet, on the face of it, Chelsea of all places seemed to promise the most favourable place for such an outburst of local aestheticism.

One's impulse in looking at the collection is to regret that the judges entrusted with the control of the scheme did not first invite the competitors to sit out a lecture on the elements of decoration in general, and the requirements of this hall in particular, in order to imbue them with some common principles and ensure adherence to a single scheme. The hall in question is rather a handsome one, which leads us to regret the more the absence of the name of its architect (still alive, to the best of our belief) from the list of the judges; but perhaps this was unavoidable, and not the result of forgetfulness. If a separate artist is to do each panel, it should be on condition that each design plays a part in the same scheme. If this is impossible, owing to the anarchy of artistic convictions, the judges should recommend a reconsideration of the whole programme, and the giving of the entire work to a single capable painter.

It is difficult, without complete knowledge of the circumstances in which the competition was conducted, to account for what at the present stage threatens to be its embarrassing failure. In the first place, several Chelsea artists, particularly known for their decorative ability, have not entered at all. This may be because the themes imposed are distasteful to them, in which case it would be interesting to know if an opportunity was offered them to suggest alternative subjects. It may also be, of course, that they have yielded regrettably to the temptation to assume a position too lofty to allow them to compete with all and sundry. Obviously, also, there was a nice point of ethics for the judges to consider in the question whether or no they were to consider the designs sent in severely on their merits, and to maintain or assume complete ignorance of their authors' artistic personality. One would fancy that they must have gone beyond the designs exhibited when they awarded one of the four commissions in their gift to Mr. Charles Sims. On the other hand, another commission has been given to Mr. Salisbury, who, if he is to be judged, like Mr. Sims, by his past, has proved himself an unsuitable painter for the purpose. Yet it must be admitted that he shows two small upright panels which look as much like decorations as almost anything in the show. These, however, are not the designs he is to be asked to execute, but a very indifferent one has been chosen. Mrs. Sargent Florence's panel is certainly better than this, but here also it must surely have been, as with Mr. Sims, the claims of known experience which decided the verdict. We do not deny that this is a reasonable motive in prudent judges, but a combination of Mrs. Sargent Florence and Mr. Charles Sims on the same wall appears to us unthinkable. The fourth successful candidate, Mr. George Woolway, whose name we do not know, was possibly chosen as a mean to reconcile these furious opposites, and the selection

is as good as could be expected in such circumstances.

We do not anticipate, however, that his presence will adequately ensure against spontaneous combustion. In Mr. Rupert Lee there was an artist who might conceivably have joined forces with Mrs. Florence, just as Mr. Sims and Mr. Lambert might have fought things out within the rules of civilized warfare. Indeed, if Mr. Sims is to be excused from judgment on a bad sketch, we do not quite see why such an executant as Mr. Lambert—with no great claims as a designer till he begins to paint—should not expect to have a sketch by no means so bad as that of Mr. Sims condoned also. If we were to judge the purpose of an open competition on its strict face value, we should probably award the palm to Mr. Fred Leist, whose sketch for one of the panels, slight as it is, suggests some gift for decoration. Mr. Jamieson's small-scale drawing brings crushingly home to one the fact that a trio of panels by the same painter, individually not much above the average in merit, are immeasurably superior as a whole to the combination of any three panels in the competition.

We can understand the reluctance of the judges to accept this moral, carrying with it as it does as a corollary the complete absence among the competitors of any power of subordinating individual aptitudes and accomplishments to esthetic principle and consistency. It may seem hard, moreover, to expect those gentlemen who give their services as judges to break into harness the impossibly unruly team they have chosen. If their duties, however, are to end in this rather casual selection, they will hardly avoid the "heterogeneous result achieved in most of the decorations in London" so rightly deplored by the prospectus of their scheme. The artistic reputation of Chelsea, where art is of importance, hangs in the balance.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS.

At the Fine-Art Society's Galleries are some new etchings by Mr. Brangwyn—a *View of the Salute Church* and a *Bridge at Barnard Castle*—bold designs on the somewhat unnecessarily large scale favoured by the artist.

At Messrs. Dowdeswell's Miss Estella Canziani's paintings of Savoy are most satisfactory when, as in No. 36, she momentarily gets free from her passion for crude primary colours, and paints in dull, matter-of-fact fashion things which interest her. *A Dutch Garden* (1) has the same modest merit.

Both the exhibitors at the Dudley Galleries display ability; indeed, the technical dexterity of Mr. A. O. Lamprough's water-colours of Egyptian subjects is extraordinary, but his almost mechanical repetition of tricks and recipes, the expressive possibilities of which he forgets, makes the work fundamentally meretricious for all its cleverness. Mrs. Bentall's landscapes display far more intellectual activity, and, though the level of achievement varies from a bald, thin statement such as No. 11 to a compact and directly stated design such as No. 54, there is throughout the intention of basing the design upon the broad structural facts of a scene. This is admirable so far as it goes, and Nos. 19, 22, 29, 33, 37, and 58 may be noted as spirited drawings. On the other hand, her very assurance in the mastery of water-colour gives her work the air of lacking a standard sufficiently severe to tax her

powers to the utmost. A generalization of form need not be approximate; it may have a precision of its own, other than that of literal representation. We fancy that a course of drawing from masterpieces of primitive sculpture would be of service to the artist.

ALPHONSE LEGROS.

THE universal respect inspired by the work and character of Alphonse Legros for a long time before his death is a fitting tribute to the career of an artist and teacher often out of sympathy with the art of his time, and bent mainly upon stemming to some extent a general progress in what he conceived to be the wrong direction. The value of his teaching, on the whole so conservative and reactionary, will probably take another twenty years to make itself felt. Yet our age is deeply indebted to the man who, amidst general relaxation, vindicated the claims of discipline and restraint—the academic qualities, in fact His influence must have been enormous, though momentarily less in evidence than that of more fashionable leaders. He was of the race of the great French classical professors—lent to us by our neighbours in an hour of need to demonstrate by his austere devotion to principle that art has other origins than the desire to please.

We have only to recollect that the period of his Professorship overlapped that of the germination and rapid fluorescence of the kind of painting formerly labelled "the Glasgow School" in order to realize how strongly he must have traversed some of his pupils' inclinations. In English art of the nineteenth century he holds a position analogous to that of Poussin at an earlier date in France. Poussin some generations later begat Puvis and Millet, and we do not think that the ideals of classicism in art will be submerged permanently, or even very long.

"MEDIUM" IN PAINTING.

YOUR art critic is nothing if not captious. In your issue of the 9th inst., referring to my introduction to the catalogue of Mr. William Rothenstein's exhibition in New York, he accuses me of making a loose statement in "speaking of Mr. Rothenstein as 'using practically no medium,'" &c., in his use of oil-colour. Now oil-colour is not colour in the dry powdered state, as your critic appears to imagine, but a substance produced by the mixing of dry colour with oil. It is perfectly obvious that a painter may use that substance—the oil-colour—without any medium; also, that your writer's conclusion that "if he used 'practically no medium,' the powder colour would fall off his canvas," would only be justified if I said that Mr. Rothenstein used dry powdered colour with practically no medium; or, indeed, if colour in the dry state could be considered to be "oil-colour"—which it cannot.

I am sorry to rob your critic of the pleasure of scoring even so trivial a point, but when he raises such fine shades he should make surer of his ground. J. B. MANSON.

* * * The words "in his use of oil-colour" do not occur in Mr. Manson's text. He is writing of Mr. Rothenstein's "work," and touches on no technical question till he makes the unqualified statement that the painter "uses practically no medium." Our criticism amounted to a demand for a greater exactness than is current among amateurs, to whom what comes out of the tubes is paint, and what is poured out of a bottle into a dipper is "medium."

PICTURE SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Saturday last the following works. Drawings: *Anonymous, View on the Seine in Paris, 1831.* Turner, *Distant View of Fonthill Abbey, 1831.* Pictures: Rembrandt, *The Father of Rembrandt, in dark cloak, with gorget and hat, 220*l.** Gainsborough, *Elizabeth, wife of John Plampin, Esq., in white dress and blue cloak trimmed with ermine, in an oval, 294*l.**; *Portrait of a Gentleman, in green dress, with white stock and frills, holding a cane, 204*l.**

ENGRAVINGS.

ON Friday in last week Messrs. Sotheby sold the engravings of Col. Home Drummond from Blair Drummond, Perthshire, including the following mezzotints: V. Green, *Prince Rupert, 51*l.** R. Houston, after Rembrandt: *The Burgo-master, 7*l.**; *The Woman plucking a Fowl, 5*l.**

Fine Art Gossip.

AT the prize distribution of the Royal Academy on Saturday last Sir Edward Poynter lamented "the spirit of the age" as seriously as Toepper's professor does in the delightful *"Bibliothèque de mon Oncle."* With much of his criticism we agree, without, however, being able to regard the teaching of the Academy schools as providing the soundly academic training necessary to combat the disintegrating tendencies of the day. The weak point of the President's protest consists in the fact that presidential addresses have for the last quarter of a century deplored "the spirit of the age," while the Academy has itself ended by assimilating it as soon as it has become a little stale by custom.

THE gold medal for painting this year is won, as it was two years ago, by a woman, and Miss Margaret L. Williams's work is certainly better than the picture which was successful on that occasion, though not so good as her own (unsuccessful) work of the same year. The general average of the historical paintings shown is not higher than it was then, but the judgment of the prize is more plausible. One capable, if somewhat incomplete work, by Mr. Longstaff (fils), tends to refute the President's assertion of the superiority of the women over the male students in the painting schools, and we observe also that the best work in the monthly colour competitions is by men. We can hardly agree with Sir Edward that women are relatively immune from the infection of "the spirit of the age." They catch it promptly when working in a milieu in which Post-Impressionism is popular, and the male Academy students may command considerable sympathy in their failure heartily to espouse either the Royal Academy's ideal or that of the most advanced art critics.

The sculpture shown, while superior to the painting, is hardly so good as in recent years. The designs for decoration on the other hand are better, and, without being works of genius, are well up to the standard set by the members of the Chelsea Art Club.

SIR ERNEST WATERLOW, R.A., Mr. Chas. Sims, A.R.A., Mr. Arthur Rackham, Mr. Walter Bayes, Mr. Arthur Hopkins, Mr. Alex. Maclean, and Mr. Norman Wilkinson are among the exhibitors at a new art gallery opened by Mr. Chas. H. West at 117, Finchley Road.

CAPT. W. WAITHMAN CADDELL opened last Thursday at the Modern Gallery an exhibition of water-colours by Paul Braddon, who specialized in literary writers and scenes; pen-and-ink sketches by *Punch* artists; a collection of autographs and MSS. of great Victorian writers; and a grangerized series of Forster's *'Life of Dickens.'*

PARIS exhibitions now open include a collection of paintings by Van Dongen at the Galerie Bernheim Jeune, Rue Richelieu, and a group of strong, simply treated water-colours by Maurice Asselin at the Galerie Blot, 11, Rue Richelieu.

MR. W. G. VON GLEHN has recently held an exhibition of oil paintings, chiefly landscapes with figures, at the Knoedler Gallery, Fifth Avenue, New York.

M. TONY ROBERT-FLEURY, who died on Friday in last week, was one of the most popular of modern French painters, being honorary President of the Société des Artistes Français and a Professor at the École Nationale des Beaux-Arts. Born in Paris on Sept. 1st, 1837, he studied art under Paul Delaroche and Léon Cogniet, and first appeared at the Salon of 1866 with a large picture *'Varsovie, 8 Avril, 1861.'* He continued to exhibit up to the present year. He painted a number of portraits, but made his reputation chiefly by historical groups.

AN exhibition of English paintings and miniatures of the eighteenth century, in aid of the victims of the Liberté catastrophe, opened last Wednesday at the offices of the Parisian newspaper *Gil Blas.*

TWO works of sculpture recently acquired by the State were added last week to the collection at the Luxembourg Museum: a group in yellow marble, *'Renards du Sahara,'* by M. Perrault Harry, and a bronze bust of a young girl by M. Charles Despiau.

DR. A. MOREAU, Curator of the Museum at Sens, has sent in his resignation to the French Government, stating that he declines to be responsible for the safety of the museum, since the measures he recommended for guarding its contents have not been carried into effect.

AN exhibition of Greek and Roman decorative art opened last week at the Academy of Arts and Sciences, Rotterdam. It will be on view till January 4th, and illustrates the development of classical industrial art from the thirteenth century before Christ to the thirteenth century of our era.

MR. PHILIP LEE WARNER will publish next spring *'Mesopotamian Archaeology: An Introduction to the Archaeology of Babylonia, Assyria, and the Adjacent Countries,'* by Mr. Percy S. P. Handcock. The object of the volume, which will be fully illustrated, is to give the general reader an account of the arts and crafts pursued by the pioneers of civilization in Mesopotamia.

MR. WILLIAM GRIGGS, whose death is announced at the age of 79, will rank high in the modern history of photo-zincography. After many years of patient study and experiments he carried the art of facsimile reproduction to a point which scarcely leaves any room for improvement.

His *Journal of Indian Art* and his facsimile plates of various Oriental objects of art, such as carpets and tapestries, demonstrated his astonishing accuracy in a peculiarly difficult channel. His *'Specimens of Illuminated MSS. at the British Museum,'* 1903, was another remarkable production, as many as twenty-four stones being necessary before a satisfactory rendering could be obtained of one plate.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (Dec. 16).—Miss Mabel Carr's Water-Colours of Egypt; Works by the late J. Miller Carr and the late W. J. Neatby, Modern Gallery.
— Mr. Albert Pearce's Pictures, *'Historical Record of the Coronation,'* Doré Galleries.
Mon. Miss Hilda Cowham's Drawings, *'Blacklegs and Others,'* Private View, Walker's Galleries.

MUSIC

J. S. Bach. By Albert Schweitzer. English Translation by Ernest Newman. 2 vols. (Breitkopf & Härtel.)

DR. SCHWEITZER published a work on Bach in French in 1905, and in 1908 a greatly expanded version of it appeared in German. From the latter has been made the present English version, which—as stated by Mr. Newman in his brief foreword—has been improved by alterations and additions "at Dr. Schweitzer's request." The preface to the German version is also given, and in it M. Charles Marie Widor, the distinguished French organist and writer, calls attention to three chapters of the book as of special importance. *'Poetic and Pictorial Music'* is the title of chap xx., which we found particularly interesting and suggestive. Bach's art, says our author, is pictorial, representative—but different from modern art in the means employed.

He reminds us that "art in itself is neither painting nor poetry nor music, but an act of creation in which all three co-operate"; also that our reception of art is complex. But the co-operation is not equal: "Beethoven and Wagner belong more to the poets; Bach, Schubert, and Berlioz more to the painters." And, again: "Bach is the most consistent representative of pictorial music," which, however realistic, is "always kept within the limits of musical symbolism."

Wagner maintained that Beethoven had a complete tonal language; and Dr. Schweitzer asserts the same of Bach, declaring that until we have mastered that language, we cannot understand, and therefore cannot fully appreciate, his music. He refers us to a *dictionary*, Bach's *'Orgelbüchlein'*, as "the key to the understanding of his music as a whole." In the last of the three chapters singled out by M. Widor, specimens are given of his pictorial and symbolical representations in the Chorales. The term "programme music" generally refers to instrumental music, but here all the references are to vocal music. One thing, however, is proved, and fully, namely, that Bach tried to depict not only moods of the soul, but also phenomena of nature, and these often in a very realistic manner, though with wonderful restraint, and as means, not as ends. Some of our author's examples seem somewhat far-fetched, but those who look closely into the matter, and discover that they are mere samples of what is to be found throughout the whole of Bach's work, will never again talk of his abstract music or of the wonderful display of counterpoint and fugue as its prominent feature.

To point out, as our author does, the contrast between the programme music of Bach and Wagner is quite appropriate, for by far the greater part of the work of Bach and nearly all that of Wagner

concerned vocal music. Dr. Schweitzer believes that a knowledge of this Chorale and Cantata language will even help one to see that some of Bach's instrumental music is thoroughly "programmatic," though not so obviously as in his 'Capriccio on the Departure of a Well-beloved Brother.' Attempts to describe the programmes might, however, easily lead to fanciful pictures.

When Wagner's system of representative themes first began to be the subject of hot discussion his music was described as mathematical. Musicians know better by this time, and will not now repeat that old mistake in the case of Bach. Dr. Schweitzer declares that it is impossible to say how far such a genius as Bach was conscious of the use he made of his figures and themes.

He may, indeed, in this matter merely have followed the example of his predecessors, and one can certainly find the same thing—though not on so extensive a scale—in Handel. Let us mention two examples. Dr. Schweitzer speaks of Bach's "Step" motive, i.e., one ascending or descending by conjunct movement. We have parallels to this in "Thou art gone up" ('Messiah'), "He led them" ('Israel'), and "Up the dreadful steep" ('Jephtha'). Again, for dotted rhythm "associated with the idea of dignity or solemnity," we may mention, as one of many instances in Handel, the opening of the second part of 'Israel.' This musical language was not, at any rate, an invention of Bach's.

"Bach's way of turning a passage into music often seems quite unnatural; rhythm, structure, accents, syllabic values—all give at first the impression of being wrong." This statement opens up an important question. Bach, Dr. Schweitzer tells us, frequently passes over the rhyme and regular length of a verse, and "fastens upon the inner form of the passage," and, again, "His musical phrase is never dominated by the recurrence of the rhyme." The same thing can be seen in Purcell, Handel, and other old composers, and both singers and editors have attempted to make alterations, and, as they imagine, improvements.

We have been able to refer only to special chapters; but there is much else in these two volumes of great interest. They will appeal to all who love Bach's music, and ought to convert to a better opinion those who regard him merely as a great fugue composer.

In vol. i., p. 337, it is stated that the first edition of the 'Well-tempered Clavichord' was issued "by the Englishman Kollmann in 1799." Kollmann intended to issue it, but, as he himself stated in *The Quarterly Musical Register* of January 1st, 1812, abandoned the idea. He was, by the way, not really an Englishman, but a German who probably became naturalized. Mr. Newman's translation is, with a few exceptions, very good. In the next edition the 'Judah' (vol. ii. p. 6) should be altered to 'Judas,' and the E major on p. 19 to E flat.

Musical Gossip.

MR. BACKHAUS gave an orchestral concert last Saturday afternoon at Queen's Hall, and in Beethoven's E flat Concerto and various short solos played with his usual skill and success. A memorable feature of the afternoon was the rendering of Brahms's First Symphony under the direction of Herr Fritz Steinbach, who, when he conducted the Meiningen Orchestra, was brought into close relations with the composer. As an interpreter of that master's symphonies he has no equal. The performance on Saturday vividly recalled the concerts under his direction at the old St. James's Hall in 1902.

THE COVENT GARDEN season ended last Saturday evening. Of 'Le Carnaval,' 'Les Sylphides,' 'Le Spectre de la Rose,' and 'Scheherazade' there is nothing new to say, nor need we add to our praise of the chief dancers—Madame Karsavina and M. Nijinsky. We only record that on this last evening they were at their best. Some of the ballets have been performed a considerable number of times, but retained their attraction to the last.

PROF. SEVCIK made his first appearance in England at a concert at Queen's Hall last Tuesday evening, and brought six of his pupils from the Imperial Royal Academy of Vienna with him. Sevcik conducted the whole of the concert, so they must have felt very much at their ease. His beat was firm and clear. Many of his pupils have been heard in London, and all, but notably Kubelik, have given proof that he stands foremost among living teachers of the violin; and in the important matter of technique the new pupils gave still further proof of this. Mr. David Hochstein, Mr. Frank Williams, and Mr. Vladimir Resnikoff are intelligent interpreters; but the three ladies—Miss Rosa Ehrlich, Miss Daisy Kennedy, and Miss Nora Duesberg—seem more gifted as regards temperament. All six played movements from different concertos, but Miss Kennedy impressed us most.

MASSENET'S 'Hérodiade' was to be given yesterday evening at the London Opera-House, with Mlle. Lina Cavalieri, who appeared at Covent Garden some seasons ago, as Salomé, and Mlle. Marguerite d'Alvarez, the new dramatic soprano, as Herodias. MM. Jean Auber and Renaud were to be John and Herod respectively. The opera did not please at Covent Garden, but three years ago the composer rewrote the greater part of it.

MR. ALFRED MORGAN KINGSTON, who died last Sunday at the comparatively early age of 51, had been for many years on the musical staff of *The Daily Telegraph*. Honourable in all his dealings, he was greatly respected by his colleagues on the press, and his genial presence will be missed by many friends. He was an occasional contributor to *The Atheneum*.

WE regret to find that in our notice last week of 'The Magic Flute' at Cambridge we credited Mrs. W. M. Fletcher with the part of the Queen of Night, which was taken by Miss Victoria Hopper. Mrs. Fletcher played Pamina.

WHAT promises to become an influential body has been formed in Edinburgh under the name of the Dunedin Association. "It is generally admitted by the highest authorities," says the prospectus,

"that the folk-songs of Scotland are among the finest in the world, and that the nations possessing the most beautiful folk-songs are those that develop the greatest national art music, which is founded on folk-song. It should follow that the

art music of Scotland ought to take a high place among that of other nations; but our young composers have as yet had little inducement to be national in spirit."

The Dunedin Association proposes to give the composers encouragement by embodying the enthusiasm of all those interested in the development of a distinctive Scottish school.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall. Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.	David Hochstein's Violin Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall. Smallwood Metcalfe Choir, 8.10, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Iasidor Epstein's Chamber Concert, 8.15, Clavier Hall. Oriana Madrigal Society, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. London Madrigal Society, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
WED.	Bach Choir, 8, Queen's Hall. Vladimir Resnikoff's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. Nora Duesberg's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.

Drama

'BELLA DONNA' AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

CHEERS after every curtain-fall, prolonged applause at the end, calls and recalls for the players—such were the first-night tributes awarded at the St. James's, not to some new masterpiece of our stage, but to what is nothing better than a glorified detective drama. The fact that at this time of day such a piece should be put up at such a theatre would be disheartening, did we not remember how much Sir George Alexander has done in the past for native talent and the more ambitious forms of drama, and did we not suspect that in accepting 'Bella Donna' he let himself be dazzled by the reputation which Mr. Hichens enjoys as a novelist and by the popularity of the story which reappears here.

The piece is satisfactory from the merely technical point of view. Mr. J. B. Fagan is an adept craftsman of the modern school, and 'Bella Donna' is very effective on the stage, for it can boast more than a modicum of exciting scenes and dashes of temperament; its interest is well sustained by devices that create suspense and anticipation, and lead up to a telling climax; and its dialogue, when it is not retrospective, is terse and pointed. But since its plot turns on a poisoning case—on a married wanton's slowly murdering her husband, so that she may join an Egyptian lover who will take no risks of offending the dominating race—the framework of melodrama is bound to show up under the hard glitter of the footlights, and it has the faults, besides, of a stage version of a novel.

The whole complexion of the play seems sensational, and its figures are only half-realized, or else give the impression of being puppets. It is hardly necessary to add that the outlines of the tale have been used before on the stage in 'A Fool's Paradise,' and recall the circumstances of a famous criminal trial. Such material as is new in Mr. Hichens's scheme consists of his portrait of the Jewish doctor-detective, who battles loyally for the life of his friend, and, again, the Oriental setting he adroitly employs to influence his heroine's conduct. Dr. Isaacson, however, with his lofty ideals of

friendship, is not much more than half-alive in the play; and his fair foe, Mrs. Armine, whom he watches so intently and finally exposes, is pictured as too monotonously restless, or amorous, or wicked for her to be able to convince us that she is a real woman. She remains a mystery—nay, a monstrosity—to the end of the play; and it is just the all-important facts of her history—the events that occur between the first and second acts, the developments of her boredom with her husband and her passion for the Egyptian Baroudi—which are left unexplained. Mrs. Patrick Campbell's art may lend her languorous airs, rapid changes of mood, bursts of hysteria quickly repressed, and a suggestion of Cleopatra-like charm, but even she cannot show us the heart of this woman, any more than Sir George Alexander, even when adopting his most incisive and authoritative manner, can bring out much more than the external characteristics of the physician. Yet it is the passages in which the wife and the doctor conduct their duel which most completely produce illusion. These thrill the playgoer, and in the matter of cut-and-thrust dialogue are very ingeniously managed. Nor does the purely theatrical impressiveness of the play cease with the scene of the doctor's victory. The episode of the husband's indignant refusal to believe in his wife's guilt has, thanks to the naturalness of Mr. Charles Maude's acting, an air of sincerity about it; and there is picturesqueness in the lonely attitude of the heroine when, rejected by her lover and barred out of her husband's house, she sets out at night into the desert. Mrs. Campbell's pose in this tableau is little short of majestic, and the fascination with which she readily invests any character she assumes will have much to do with recommending Mr. Fagan's piece to favour.

Both she and her fellow-players speak at rather too slow a pace and in rather too low a key—drawing-room tones cannot disguise the fact that 'Bella Donna' is melodrama, and the pulse of such a piece should beat rapidly. But the excitement of the story remains notwithstanding, and the scenery is sure to please, for Mr. Harker's pictures of the Nile and of the desert at night convey very happily a sense of Oriental "atmosphere."

Dramatic Gossip.

'ELEANOR'S ENTERPRISE,' George A. Birmingham's first play, was produced at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, last Monday night. It is a rippling comedy of Irish life, with a stage "Meldon" in the person of an Irish dispensary doctor, who shows a genius for getting out of scrapes quite equal to that of his literary prototype. The *motif* of the play is the attempt on the part of Eleanor, niece of Lord Kilbarron, to reform the manners and customs of the peasants in a Galway village. She wishes to establish a "settlement," but is persuaded by the doctor to begin with the Finnegan family, with whom she takes up her abode. Her "enterprise" leads to a series of amusing

situations, and affords the author an opportunity for a most picturesque study of Irish life and some excellent dialogue. Indeed, there is not a dull moment in the whole three acts of the play. Much credit is due to Count Markievicz for his excellent production, and to the members of the Independent Dramatic Company for their clever acting.

ON Tuesday evening another new play was produced in the same theatre by the same company. 'Rival Stars,' by Count Markievicz, is a study of Bohemian student life in Paris, with serious episodes. The latter are due to the character of Dagna, who is more interested in the propagandist writings of a Nihilist friend than in her husband's painting. However, after some stormy scenes and much misunderstanding the curtain falls on a "happy ending." 'Rival Stars' made greater demands on the actors than 'Eleanor's Enterprise,' and suffered somewhat from their inexperience.

A NEW one-act piece by Mr. Rutherford Mayne, the Ulster playwright, was performed last week at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin. 'Red Turf' is a tragic study of Galway peasant life. It was produced under the direction of Miss Maire O'Neill, who also played the principal part.

AT the Aldwych Theatre on Thursday evening was performed for the first time 'The Golden Land of Fairy Tales.' The Beecham Opera Company were responsible for the production, which was under the management of Mr. Albert Ardeacon. The piece, which is an adaptation from the German, embraces the stories of Red Riding Hood, Puss in Boots, Cinderella, Snow White, and the Sleeping Beauty. The instrumental music, by Heinrich Berté, was dainty in character, but a little too insistent sometimes. The appeal of the programme is to childhood, and we believe the children will respond in gratitude to this potpourri of their favourites, set as they are with beautiful device, and introduced in simple language. Of the performers, the naturalness of the younger ones is hardly capable of improvement, but others must remember that they will be playing before a most critical audience. The dancing is exceptionally good.

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